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Page Cat # 74

Alcorn, J. R.
1936 - 1940
Part 2
Species Accounts

California
Oregon
Washington
Montana
Nevada

J. R. Alcorn

Species accounts 1936 to 1940
MAMMALS

California
Oregon
Washington
Nevada

~~Not in check-list order~~
rearranged in check list order (Miller, 1923)

J.R. Alcorn

Scapanus latimanus

1/2 mi. E Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe, Douglas Co., Nevada.

Aug. 29, 1936. Many mole runs "Buldges" were seen out through the conifer trees and along the small stream. All those that were out away from the stream were rather old & apparently the moles had been working this, now dry, ground in early spring when it was moist. I set a trap but none were caught.

3 mi. S Mt Rose, 8500 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 27, 1938 No. JRA 185a, ~~and~~ 1929 188a. These ~~three~~ moles were caught along a small stream. Many other mole runs were seen. Most of the runs noted were very old & were out in the conifer forests where the ground was dry. All fresh runs were in moist ground.

1 mi. S Pyramid Lake, 3950 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

April 21 1939. Near a small meadow I saw numerous mole runs today. These runs were out amoung the sagebrush. I did not have a trap or the time to catch any.

J.R. Alcorn 1939

Scapanus latimanus

5 mi. S & 3 3/4 mi. E Minden, 4900 ft, Douglas Co., Nevada.
On East fork of the Carson river.

June 28 No. ♂ 314 J.R.A. I caught this mole amoung the Cottonwood trees near the river. The mole runs are numerous along the river at this point. Some runs are in sand, gravel & then into rose bush thickets.

1/2 mi. S Pyramid Lake, 3950 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug 30 & 31, 1939. Today I looked for mole runs where I had seen them in April of this year. No runs were found in the sagebrush or dry part of the meadow but in the very moist part of the meadow mole mounds were seen. I dug into these mounds & found the runways were constructed by the moles were about 2 inches or 3 inches under the surface of the sail. By taking the soil into the hand & squeezing hard, water would drip out. The sail is very clayish in texture & the earth worms are extreemly abundant in it.

J.R. Alcorn 1939.

Scapanus latimanus

Sept. 4 4 to 6 mi. E Wabuska, Lyon Co., Nevada in the bend of river on the vicinity of the Parker ranch I noted numerous mole runs. None were caught. I also noted mole runs farther up the river about 6 mi. N Yerington, Lyon Co. Nevada and believe the moles are common in this vicinity along the river.

J.R. Alcorn

Sorex palustris

3 mi. S Mt. Rose, 8500 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 27, 1938 No. J.R.A. 186a. One ♀ shrew was caught in a mouse trap baited with a raisen. The traps was set along a small stream and although other traps were set in the vicinity this was the only shrew of this kind caught here.

Kingston Creek, 7000 ft., Lander Co., Nevada.

May 12, 1939. No. J.R.A. 283 ♀. As my wife was fishing in the stream, in a pool of clear, motionless water a fish appeared to be swimming along the bank. Back and forth it went in 2 foot circles as though feeding on something. Examining closer she thought it was a shrew so she came & told me. I picked up the gun (with shot) and going within 10 feet of the water I was unable to determine what or why the shrew was so active. It was swimming rapidly back & forth along the bank and stirring up the water considerably. I took a shot at it and examination revealed that it was a ♀ with mammae developed. She must have had some very young ones somewhere

Alcorn
1939

Sorex palustris

Aug. 10. Kingston Canyon, 7000 ft., Lander Co., Nevada. One ♀ was caught in a trap ~~set~~ set near the water under an over hanging bank. The trap was baited with "chewed" rolled oats. J.R.A. 333 f.

Baker Creek, 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.
August 15. J.R.A. no. 350 and J.R.A. no. 352.
Aug. 16. These two shrews were caught in traps set along the waters edge + under an over-hanging bank. The traps were baited with "chewed" rolled oats. I believe a number of these shrews could be caught along this stream.

J.R. Alcorn

1938

Sorex trowbridgei

½ mi. E Incline, Lake Tahoe, 6350 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 28. No. J.R.A. 194a. This shew was caught about 10 or 15 feet from the water under a large tree. A bridge crosses the small stream at this point and the trees with pine needles come clear up to the water as the current is swift & the course of the stream too well defined to permit any grass to grow along it. The ground is covered with pine needles where I caught this animal - Trap baited with a raisen.

Tahoe Meadows, 3 mi. S Mt Rose, Washoe Co., Nevada

J.R.A. no 197a ♀ Shrew caught along a small stream in a mouse trap baited with a raisen

Alcorn
1939

Sorex vagrans
a
small brown shrew

Aug. 10. Kingston Canyon, 7000 ft., Lander Co., Nevada. One ♂ shrew was caught by tail in a traps set among the grass within a foot of the water. Several other traps in the vicinity were sprung and on them droppings that appeared to be shrew feces were found. Another trap set on wet soil under an over hanging bank contained one of these small shrews. As I reached for the trap the shrew freed itself and disappeared among the grass. Apparently it was caught by the end of the tail. The specimen mentioned above is No. 334b. J.R.A.

Baker Creek, 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.

Aug. 15 No J.R.A. 351 and No J.R.A. 352.
Aug. 16 These two small brown shrews were caught in traps (mouse) set within 1 foot of the waters edge & baited with rolled oats that I had chewed so they would stick to the treddle of the trap. Many traps were sprung apparently by these small shrews. Their droppings could be seen on sprung traps and I believe these small shrews are numerous along this stream.

R. Alcorn
1940.

Sorex

½ mi. SW Mt. Shasta City, 3400 ft., Siskiyou Co., Calif.
May 7, 1940.

What appears to be *Sorex vagrans* were caught in a N.E facing wet meadow. They are numerous and active both day and night. Setting 70 mouse traps, about 20 to 10 ft. apart, in runways, I caught 28 shrews in the last 24 hours. 7 shrews were taken today in the middle of the day. The animals ~~are~~ eating the bait and springing the traps on numerous occassions. W.C. Russell & F.H. Test also took about 20 shrews in the same general area. I have never before seen these shrews so numerous. Most of them were taken in moist or wet places where the grass is about 8 to 12 inches high.

J. R. Alcorn

Myotis sp.?

4 mi. W Fallon, Alcorn Ranch, Churchill Co., Nevada

Aug. 14, 1937. No 110a ♂ Myotis 82-33-12-12c.

This bat was first seen in the barn rafters as its squeeking directed my attention to it. The flies were numerous in the rafters & occassionally these flies would alight & otherwise annoy the bat at which time it would squeek and move slightly thus scaring the flies away.

Myotis

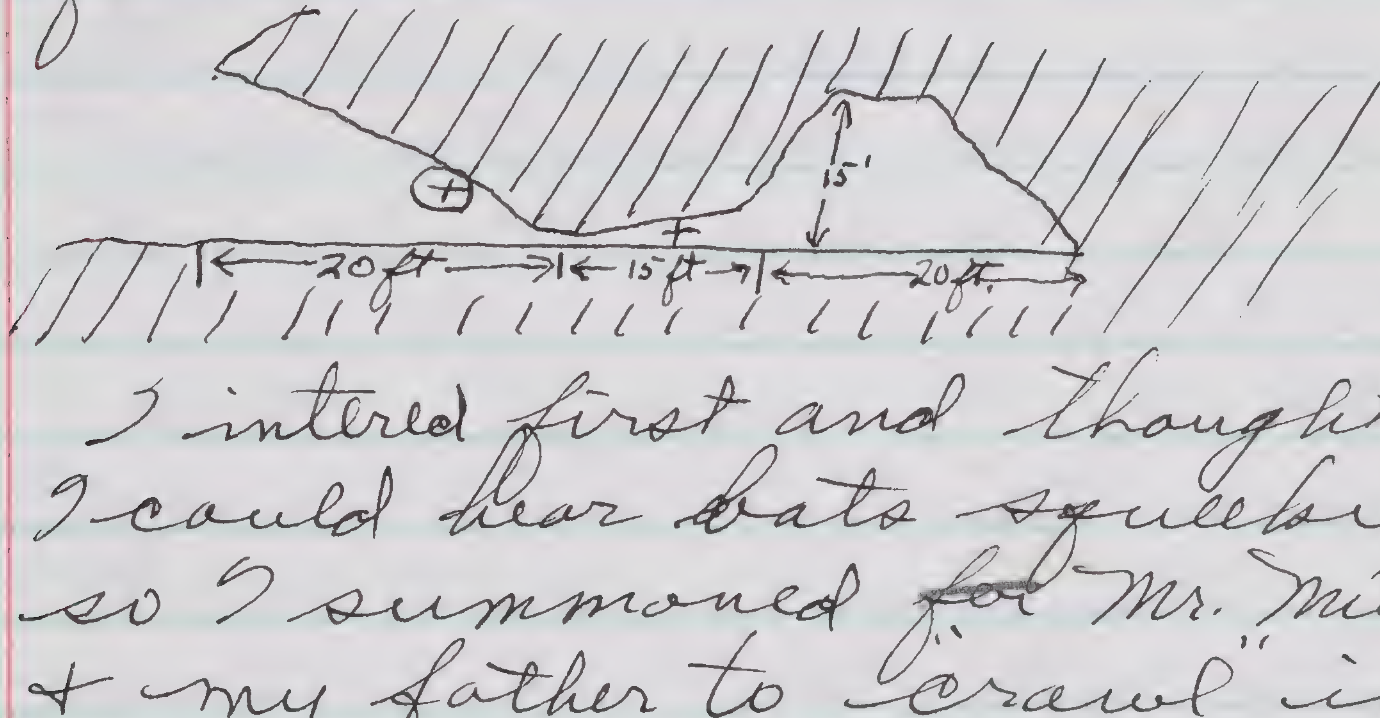
12 mi. E + 1 mi. S Fallon, 3950 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
December 24, 1939

Today, Mr. Vernon Mills + Mr. W. H. Alcorn accompanied me on a trip along the foot hills S + E of Fallon, Nevada. The object of the trip was to inspect all the caves that could be found + determine if possible whether any bats were in these caves. The first cave to be found as we traveled south along the hills directly east of Stillwater was the largest. This cave was over 150 ft in depth. With flashlights my father + I examined the cave for bats while Mr. Mills tracked a Lynx cat for several miles in the snow over the rough rocky hills. We found no bats in this large cave so we continued south for about a mile where we came to a cave with an

Myotis

12 mi. E + 1 mi. S Fallon, 3950 ft, Churchill Co., Nevada
Dec. 24, 1939.

entrance so small that we were forced to crawl on our hands and knees in order to enter it. Once inside one can stand up with ease. A cross section of this cave is sketched as follows. Side view



I entered first and thought I could hear bats squeeking so I summoned ~~for~~ Mr. Mills + my father to "crawl" in. We examined the larger portion of the cave but found nothing. At the place marked + I found a small bat (Myotis subulatus?) It was backed into a small crevice at a point where the cave was about 4 feet high. Its eyes were open, its dark ears erect, ~~and~~ mouth shut,

Alcorn
1939

Myotis

12 mi. E + 1 mi S Fallon, 3950 ft, Churchill Co., Nev.

Dec. 24 and it appeared to be breathing rapidly. I counted 63 of these "pantings" in 15 seconds. I placed one finger on the back of the animal + it made a series of short squeeks. It was 55% fahrenheit in the Cave + 40 " " outside the cave in the shade. No other bats were seen so Mr. Mills started to crawl out through the small opening when he saw a bat fly past him + out of the cave. When we all reached the outside, examination revealed the bat that flew out had alighted on an old birds nest marked (+) Mr. Mills captured this bat.

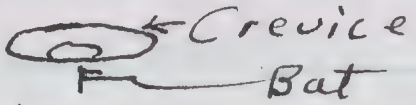
Both of these bats were active but the first showed more fight than no 2. ~~At~~ I placed my finger on bat no 1 and its mouth was opened and it tried to bite me.

Alcorn
1939

Myotis

12-mi. E+1-mi S Fallon, 3950ft., Churchill Co., Nev.

Dec. 24 A stick was put in its mouth + it took hold of the stick and "hung on" which enabled me to pull it from the crevice; at the same time I keeping a finger on the animal to prevent it from flying away. The crevice was not over five inches deep nor more than three inches wide at the mouth of the opening. This short crevice was on a 45% angle + the bat was on the bottom of the crevice as illustrated



We continued on southward and examined about 4 or 5 more caves + found nothing. In one cave where in summer months I have often seen Corynorhinus no bats were seen. The temperature in this cave was 70% fahrenheit and between 40% + 45% " outside of the cave.

Alcorn
1939

Myotis

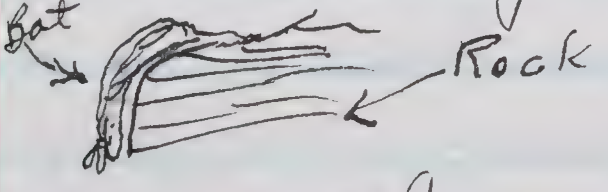
Myotis

9 mi. E + 2 mi. N Yerington, 4700 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

Dec. 27. In company with Dr. Wendell Chapman, Miss Laura E. Mills and Kay Beach I went to Yerington, Nev. from Fallon via Walker River Dam. Between Schurz + Yerington I noted several prospect tunnels in the mtn. so we stoped on the highway + walked to them. Near the main tunnel a tobacco can found in a rock monument read as follows:

"Amado #2 J. W. Gobert
1/4 mi S of Schurz road. 12 mi from Yerington."

Entering the mine we found 50 ft. from mouth one *Myotis* in a dormant stage, ~~hanging~~ head down + draped over a rock from a crevice in the ceiling as illustrated.



This bat was 7 ft. high near the side of the top + ~~7 ft.~~ the temperature was 55° Fahren- where we took the bat.

Myotis

9 mi. E & 2 mi. N Yerington, 4700 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.
Dec. 27, 1939.

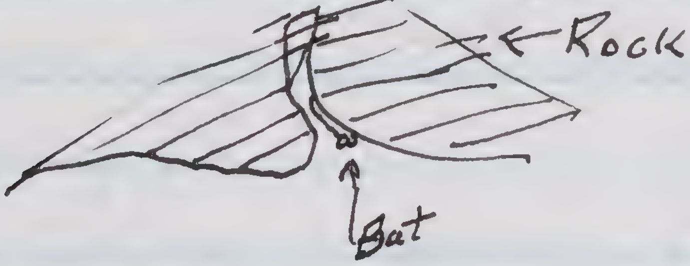
its ears were erect; eyes open and the bat was not active and acted as though it was partly torpid. When I took hold of it the mouth of the animal was opened and a hissing sound was made. Going 10 ft. from the entrance of the tunnel another *myotis*; 6 ft. high on side of top of tunnel; in small short crevice; temperature at 60° fahrenheit where bat was taken; and the animal was clinging to rock with ears erect & eyes open. This animal likewise was very inactive & when I droped it on the floor it was not active enough to fly or move fast. In attempting to remove it from its crevice in the ceiling I noted that it clung to the rock so that some force was needed to pry it loose.

Alcorn
1939

myotis

9 mi. E & 2 mi. N Yerington, 4700 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

Dec. 27. Going 100 ft., from entrance, temperature 60° fahrenheit, 6 ft. high on ceiling near side, we found another myotis clinging to the side of a crevice as illustrated.



It took some force to remove bat from rocks. ~~so~~ The ears were erect & eyes were open but this bat was very slow and unable to fly.

Going further into the tunnel at a distance of 120 ft., from the mouth of the tunnel ~~as~~ an

[An]trozous - Antrozous pallidus was found 6 ft., high in short crevice near side of ceiling 60° fahrenheit; hanging straight down; ears erect, eyes open, & ~~was~~ ~~no~~ unable to fly when pulled from the side of crevice to which it clung.

~~Further in the tunnel, 138 ft. from mouth, 7 ft. high,~~

Alcorn
Dec.
1939.

Bats

December 30, 1939. Washoe Co., Nevada.

Today in company with Dr. Wendell Chapman & Vernon Mills I inspected two old mines about 3 to 6 mi. NE of Reno, Nev. in search of bats. None were found. The mines were both over 100 ft. in length.

(3) Three mine tunnels over 100 ft. in length along the Truckee river canyon about 4 to 8 miles E of Reno, Washoe Co., Nev. were also inspected for bats. None were found. Although the tunnels appeared to be suitable for bats, and it appeared that few people visited the mines, no bats or evidence of them was found.

J. R. Alcorn
1937

Lasiurus cinereus

Hoary bat

4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada

On ranch of J. R. Alcorn

Oct. 24 (no 111a JRA) This hoary bat was noted just after sundown as it was flying amoung and around the large cotton-wood trees near my fathers house. I shot it and Mr. Stanly Jewett identified it for me. I had never seen any bats like this one before and have never seen any this large flying around here in the evenings.

J.R. Alcorn

Corynorhinus rafinesquie

10 mi. S.E. Fallon, 3900 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 15 1938 In a cave in the foot hills about 50 of these big eared bats were seen hanging from the ceiling. Three or four were captured for specimens. JRA Nos 178a 179a. These bats have been found in this same cave for the past two years. It is interesting to note that they were always found in the far end of the cave where it is very dark as the cave makes a sharp right angle turn to the left which shuts out all light.

1 mi. S.W. Pyramid Lake, 3950 ft., Washoe Co., Nev.

April 21 1939 As I was standing under a tree today mid P.M. a large bat (JRA No. 271), was seen flying just above the sagebrush. I shot it. Where it came from I do not know. Possibly it flew from a tree or from a pile or cliff of rocks ~~near by~~, 1/4 mile to the north.

10 mi. SE Fallon, 3900 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Dec. 24, 1939 This same ~~save~~ cave as visited on Aug. 15, 1938 was inspected today for bats, none found. Temperature at 70° f. inside cave. Possibily this is to warm for bats to hibernate.

Alcorn
1939.

Corynorhinus rafenesque

9-mi. E 2-mi. N Yerington, 4700 ft, Lyon Co., Nevada
Dec. 27, 1939.

In a 26 ft. tunnel made by miners a Corynorhinus was found hanging from the ceiling. The temperature was 50°; the bat was 18 ft. from mouth of tunnel; tragus straight out; ears coiled under wings, which covered the under surface of the bat. A gasoline lantern was placed near the bat and the heat from the lantern apparently caused the animal to move its wings & feet as though it was uncomfortable. All its movements were slow. No other bats were found in this short tunnel & this bat hanging into the air ~~must~~ would have gotten cold enough to possibly freeze in colder weather, which is sometimes ~~the~~ below zero in this locality.

Alcorn
1939

Corynorhinus rafenesque

Bluestone mine, 3½ mi. SW Yerington, 5200 ft., Lyon Co., Nev.

Dec. 27, 1939

Today, in company with Dr. Wendell Chapman, Laura E. Mills & Kay Beach I inspected the Bluestone mine in search of bats. The tunnel is about 10 ft wide & 10 ft. high. We went back into this mine for about 1000 ft. or more. On the way out (about 650 ft. from entrance) we saw one bat Corynorhinus. Its ears were coiled under the wings and the tregus was straight. Wings were wrapped ~~from~~ around animal from sides ~~to~~ meeting on under surface. it was 40°F. where bat was taken & a draft was coming by the bat. Within 50 ft. of animal ~~ice~~ ice 1½ in. dia. & 18 in. long was found. The animal moved slowly when placed in a sack. Taken home it became active within several

Alcorn
1939.

Corynorhinus rafinesque

Bluestone mine, 3 1/2 mi. SW Yerington, Nev.
Dec. 27, 1939.

hours and would crawl about the cage.

We did not find any more bats in this mine which was possibly due to the current of air which was coming through this mine.

The bat was hanging downaward & as it swung back & fourth slightly, it presented the appearance of a pear hanging on a tree swinging with the wind.

J.R. Alcorn

Antrozous pallidus

10 mi. SW Fallon, 4100 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 19 1938

About dusk, after sundown 15 or 20 large bats were seen flying along the foot hills. No 183 a J.R.A. and several others were shot.

12 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

June 15 1939

No. 305-306 J.R.A. In company with Vernon Mills we arrived at this cave about mid afternoon. Vernon went into the cave and out flew one ♀ bat (adult) and hanging from her under surface were two young bats. I shot and killed the female (adult) I picked her up and ~~the~~ both the young were hanging on to the teats. Their teeth were stuck into her teats so securely it was with difficulty that I got them loose without pulling the teat off. One of these young was kept no 306 J.R.A. along with the female no. 305. I then went into the cave where Vernon was and with the aid of flashlights we could see about fifty bats of this species up in ~~the~~ a

J. R. Alcorn

1939

Antrozous pallidus

12 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

June 15. crevices in the ceiling. Many of them flew out of the cave on being alarmed. ~~They~~ All of these bats apparently were females and many flying out of the cave had from one to two young clinging to the teats of the adult ♀. Some ♀ with young would fly around outside of cave for about one to three minutes then return to the cave. Others flew out of cave with young & took a straight coars out accross the valley toward Carson lake & to my knowledge did not return while we were at the cave.

See Tadarida mexicana For June 15, 1939.

Several of these bats were shot with the following information.

3 ♀'s with no young clinging to teats as they flew out of cave.

2 ♀'s had 2 young each, as they flew out of cave

3 ♀'s had 1 young each, as they flew out of cave.

In each instanse it was interesting to not that the

J. R. Alcorn

Antrozous pallidus

1939.

12 mi. S W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

June 15 1939. young bats would always have their teeth sunk into the teat when the female was killed and they (young) were not.

These bats (Antrozous pallidus) are probably ~~th~~ one of the most comman bats seen around the edges of the valley along the foothills. I have never seen or collected one out in the floor of the valley but on scores of instances I have seen them in the following locations ~~Hills~~ Edge of hills about 10 mi. E Fallon, Edge of hills about 13 mi. S E Fallon, Edge of hills about 15 mi S. Fallon, Edge of hills about 12 mi. S. W Fallon, Edge of hills 5 mi. W Lahontan Dam.

Aug 7, 1939. With Laura & Vernon Mills we went to a railroad bridge (across a dry wash) and under this bridge Laura had previously seen many bats but none were found although dropping indicated the bats had previously occupied the location for a week or two.

J.R. Alcorn

1939

Antrozous pallidus

About 5 mi. W Lahonton Dam in Churchill Co., Nevada

Aug. 7, We moved up the rail road for about 1/4 mile + there under a similer bridge we found droppings that indicated bats had recently ocupied the crevices up in between the large planks (about 18 in x 18 in) that were about 1/2 to 1 inch ~~about~~ apart thus leaving a place out of the light for these bats. After spending some time in the vicinity my wife thought she heard a bat so by closer observations we found or rather we could see on favorable occassions a bat or two up in the crevice. I ~~shotp~~ shot up into " " + several bats fell ~~from~~ to the ground. This location, as I found on previous occassions, was in the foot-hills + at each time I have found + seen the bats in groups ~~of~~ up to fifty which indicates they are colonial

Alcorn
1939

Antrozous pallidus

9 mi. E + 2 mi. N Yerington, 4700', Lyon Co., Nev.
Dec. 27, 1939.

See Myotis spec. acct. for same mine.

Two of these bats were found 120 + 138 ft. from the mouth of an old mine. Both were in short crevices and one was pulled from the hole by a stick which was placed near the bat. As the animal bit the stick I gave a quick pull & before the animal was able to release its hold it was pulled out. Both bats ears were erect, eyes open and they were unable to fly and all movements made by them were slow. ~~and~~ A hissing sound was made as I placed them in a sack. The temperature in the mine was 60° f. I took them home + they became active & crawled about the cage as they became warm.

J. R.
Alcorn
1938

Tadarida mexicana

City Hall, Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada.

July 16

While waiting for my wife to come out of a beauty parlor I heard a sudden noise that sounded like many bats. I looked in the direction of the City Hall and there were dozens of bats coming out of the crevices in the newly constructed building. I observed these bats on 17 occassions from July 16 to August 18, mostly about sundown to dark. During the day these bats were rather quiet & on many occassions appeared to be suffering from the heat as their mouths were open, showing their teeth, & they were panting. On each occassion just before dark & after sundown, before flying from the building a squeeking noise was (loudly) heard. After being rather quiet all day they apparently talked over the situation and then many bats took flight amid squeeks from the bats in crevices and those on wing. (within five minutes all bats (about 50 to 100) had left the building amid loud squeaks & then all was quiet untill the following evening

J.R.
Alcorn

Tadarida mexicana

10 mi. SW Fallon, 4100 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 13 1938 In company with E. Raymond Hall & Laura Mills we went to the Indian cave and there with a dip net caught a number of mexican free tailed bats that were driven out of the crevices in the cave & were caught. No 177a J.R.A. was caught in this manner. Several dozen of these bats were in this cave.

June 15 1939 On this day with Vernon Mills I went to this above location and within 100 yards of the cave where a colony of Anthrozous pallidus were rearing young, a cave with Mexican Free tails was inspected. This cave is same as one " on Aug 13, 1938 in company with E. Raymond Hall. As on previous occasion free tail (mexican) were found. Throwing a clod of dirt into the crevices out flew about 15 bats four were shot that revealed all were females and so I found the following

J. R. Alcorn

Tadarida mexicana

10 to 12 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 to 4100 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

June 15 1939

information.

4 ♀'s all with embryos. 1 each. All embryos were well developed and after being pulled out full length and measured were 52 m.m., 55 m m and 60 m m long. One embryo not measured. ~~I could~~ I noted that these bats occupied crevices just inside the cave instead of going back into the cave further away from the light!!

Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

August 1939

Walking down the street (main) in Fallon I heard bats. I saw crevices just under the window sill so got a ladder & climbed 15 feet up where I could see into where about 10 or 20 Mexican free tail bats were. ~~found~~. Four window sill cracks contained from 10 to 15 bats. They were on the Southern exposure and looking into the crevice I could see the bats plainly, They could only get 8 to 10 inches ~~into the~~ away from the outer surface of the building.

J. R. Alcorn

August 1939.

Tadarida mexicana

(4)

Fallon, 4000 ft, Churchill Co., Nevada.

It was the Sagebrush Cafe & bar which is a two starey structure. I watched the bats for 10 or 15 minutes and captured one with the aid of a stick. All the bats I looked at had their mouths open and were panting indicating the heat was warmer than to be comfortable for them.

I observed these bats on several occassions in Aug. & on most all occassions they were panting with mouths open as though they were suffering from the heat yet they did not move to another location at least during my observence of them which lasted over a 27 day period.

J.R.
Alcorn
1938

Ursus

2½ mi. S Mt. Rose, Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 29, 1938.

Today as I walked up a stream to a high pass where I had set (yesterday) a coyote trap, I noted large bear tracks following up the trail along the stream. This bear apparently was traveling and not hunting. Going up hill NW up and beyond the head of the stream the bear tracks continued to go in the general direction of the trap which was baited with a *Citellus lateralis*. As I approached the pass, I also was tracking the bear, I noted that the bear tracks went directly over the pass within 15 feet of the trap & apparently the bear did not know the trap was there or the bait was not to his liking because ~~the Bear~~ ~~it apparently~~ judging from the tracks the Bear paid no attention to it.

J.R. Alcorn
1938

Ursus

1 mi. E. Zephyr Cove, Douglas Co., Nevada.
July 10, 1938

Today I noted numerous fresh bear tracks in the heavy timber along the stream. I followed the tracks of the animal for about one half a mile but was never able to see the bear although fresh feces were noted and on one occasion I could hear something run through the brush and it was possibly the bear or some other large animal. This bear had been feeding in the vicinity because old & fresh tracks were plentiful & I noted several places where a bear had dug a few small holes & turned a log over.

Ursus

Head Hunters Cr., 1½ mi. S W Hunters lake, 8000', Washoe Co., Nevada

Today Vernon & Laura E Mills & I hunted bear in this region. We drove to hunters lake & from there walked two or three miles SW to a large meadow. We found bear tracks in many places and especially on this one location where they had been bedding down and both fresh & old signs (beds - feces etc) were seen in a dese thicket. We then walked north from the meadow for about a mile & there in the mud near a pool of water was very large bear tracks that were made within the past several days. We did not see any bear but so many tracks kept our courage up. We walked back to the car & returned to Fallon

Alcorn
1939.

Procyon lotor

Carson River, 4900 ft., 5 mi. SE Minden Douglas Co., Nev.
For account of Raccoon see itinerary for Aug. 25, 1939.

Walker river, near Bend, Geo Parker Ranch.
For account of Raccoon see itinerary for Sept. 4, 1939.

Alcorn
1939

Procyon lotor

Yerington, Lyon Co., Nevada. Walker River.

Dec. 28. Today I saw four Raccoon skins that were owned by Mr. Pearl Dun. Mr. Dun told me that he had caught + killed them on the East Fork of the Walker river at the Morgan ranch. He stated that one was killed in the day time this fall (nov.) as it was seen eating apples in an orchard near the house. 3 of the skins appeared to be of jouvenile animals + one skin of an adult. He stated that the skeletons were thrown into the chickens. I went to the Morgan ranch (lower ranch) + the "hired help" said they had seen the skeletons about the buildings or orchard but a search by me + employees of the ranch failed to produce the skeletons.

Alcorn
1939

Procyon lotor

East Fork Walker River, upper Morgan ranch, Mineral Co, Nev.

Dec. 28. Today I saw a large raccoon skin owned by Mr. W. E. Lewis. Mr. Lewis said he had caught three raccoon the past two months & had turned one loose & had sold the fur of another. ~~The~~ He stated that the skeleton to the large skin was thrown into the brush along with a coyote carcas. We walked down to the river where the remains were thrown but the raccoon carcass was not found & the coyote remains were half eaten. Hogs were in this field & possibly they ate ~~one~~ or carried the raccoon away. Mr. Lewis said he had caught a few raccoon in this vicinity every year.

J. R. Alcorn 1936

Mustela frenata nevadensis

5 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 18 Today I caught a weasel in a gopher trap that was set for a gopher, as follows
♀ 13 9/16 4 14/16 1 7/16 8/16 c measurements in inches

Dec. 1, 1936 One ♂ weasel was caught in a gopher trap as follows wt. 8 oz. 436-157-46-16c (no 115a JRA)
Coloration as follows. Whiteish under parts, black tips on tail, light tan upper parts.

Dec. 15. One weasel caught in a gopher trap today was all white except it had a black tip on the tail and yellow feet.

Dec. 16. One weasel caught in a gopher trap today was all white except black tip on tail and rear legs + feet + tail had a yellowish color.

Dec. 17. One weasel caught in a gopher trap today was all white except black tip on tail and yellow feet.

Dec. 17. One weasel caught in gopher trap today was all white except black tip on tail + rear legs + feet were a yellowish color.

J. R. Alcorn 1937 + 1938

Mustela frenata nevadensis.

4 to 6 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

June 30, 1937 One ♀ weasel caught in a gopher trap in alfalfa field had the appearance of having been suckled in the past month. I would guess she probably bore young in May. Total 12½ inches. Tail 5. H. Foot 1½ Ear 6/16 c.

Aug. 24 1938. One ♀ weasel caught in gopher trap as follows. White spot on forehead. Total 14 3/16 inches. Tail 5 H. Foot 1 8/16 Ear 8/16 c. Also whiteish under chin.

~~3 mi. SW Wadsworth, Truckee Canal, Storey Co., Nevada.~~

~~Feb. 2 1938~~

J.R. Alcorn 1939

Spilogal gracilis

West Walker River, Wilson Canyon, 4900 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada

March 5

(No. 239 ♀ JRA.) Within four feet of the water of the River amoung many rocks and willows a trap was set and baited with a small bird and this spotted skunk was caught. I approached it slowly, untied the trap from ~~its object of~~ a log and carried the spotted skunk to water where I put it into the water + held onto the chain to keep the trap + animal from going down with the current. The animal soon drowned and after I was sure it was dead ~~it~~ I took it out of the river. At no time did it emit any odor but as I approached, it would stamp its feet, and aim its back muzzle at me but after I was quiet a few minutes it would settle down so I could handle it. One must go very easy + slow to kill them in this way but it is worth it as they do not usually stink.

Alcorn
1939

Spilogale gracilis

Wilson Ranch, Mouth of Wilson Canyon, 4600 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

December 28, 1939.

Going to the Wilson ranch one of the hired men gave me a dead skunk & said another spotted " was in the cement & rock house which was used for food supplies etc. On entering the building I was told to be careful not to let the animal bite me or I would get "hydraphobia". The skunk was not in sight so I opened a cabinet & it was sitting on the 2nd shelf. It ~~eyed~~ watched me for a few seconds & then with the activity of a cat it jumped to the floor & ran under the cabinet. I took a sack & tried to place it over the animal but it was to active for me to catch. I then took a short piece of 4 inch pipe & ran the spotted skunk

Alcorn
1939

Spilogale gracilis

Wilson Ranch, Mouth of Wilson Canyon, 4600 ft., Lyon Co., Nev.

Dec. 28. into a corner & there put the pipe down near it & with a broom I pushed the animal into the pipe & then into a sack & carried the "kicking" animal to a small stream & drowned it without it stinking. It was a fat skunk & I noted where it had been feeding on the bacon & hams that were stored in the building.

Alcorn
1939

Spilogale gracilis

Mills Ranch, 3 mi. W Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada.
December 30, 1939.

Today I inspected a spotted skunk (Mounted specimen) in the Mrs. J. S. Mills collection. Vernon Mills told me he had killed this animal on the Mills ranch in 1923. He said it was in a hallow log when he shot it.

J. R. Alcorn

Mephitis mephitis major

5 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 3 1938 — I trapped skunks along a drain ditch in this locality and caught about a dozen. I sold all skins to the fur buyer except this one ♂ which I saved for a specimen. The skunks are found all over the valley and especially along the Carson river and canal ~~banks~~ & drain ditch banks where burrows afford protection. (no 140 a ♂ JRA)

West Walker River, Wilson Canyon, 4900 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

March 5 1939. — Several (5) skunks were caught at the mouth of wilson canyon but all were sold for fur except this one (♂ no. 240 JRA)

March 4 1938 — 5 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

I caught two skunks at this location as follows

Total	Tail	H Foot	Ear (crown)	Sex	Weight
28½	12 3/16	3	12/16	♂	6 lbs.
26½	12	3	12/16	♀	5 lbs. Uterus horns normal

March 28 1938 — Vernon Mills reports catching one ♀ skunk at this location that had 7 embryo's ½ inch in diameter. (His statements are reliable)

J.R.
Alcorn

Mephitis mephitis major

E Carson River, 5 mi. SE Minden, 4900 ft., Douglas Co., Nevada.

August 24-27 and 28 1939.

2 ♀'s and one ♂ skunk ~~was~~ were caught along the river at this point. They are apparently common in this location as many tracks ~~may be~~ were seen in soft sand and in the trail along the river where rose bush thickets & Cottonwood trees are abundant.

J.R. Alcorn 1936 + 1938

Taxidea taxus taxus

5 mi. W 10 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Sept. 28 1936 No. 96a J.R.A. 785-47-114-38 c. 15½ lbs.
The above Badger was caught in a trap I set for coyotes. Many Badgers live in this area and their holes and tracks are seen frequently.

Mar. 29, 1938 4 mi. W Fallon 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
I weighed two young Badgers at the Mrs. J.S. Mills house today and one weighed 1½ lbs and one 1⅓ lbs. These young badgers were captured in Western Nevada & purchased by V. Mills from the fellow.

Alcorn
1938

~~Tadarida~~ Taxidea taxus

8 mi. SW Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada.

Caught one Badger today
Oct. 24. that was extra large.
Total length 35 inches
Tail length 6 inches
Weight 30 pounds.

Alcorn
1939

Taxidea taxus

On Pole Line Road, about 10 mi. NE Hazen, Churchill Co., Nev.

December 26, 1939.

Today in company with Mr. Vernon Mills & Dr. Wendell Chapman I found where a badger had thrown fresh dirt out onto the three or four inches of snow which fell last night and yesterday. The hole about 8 or 10 inches in diameter was open & clean down for 2½ feet at which point it was partially plugged. Only an inch or two clearance ~~for~~ was left from the roof of the tunnel to the top of the "plugging". This clearly showed that the badger was in this hole as all tracks lead into the hole & the plugged hole indicated that a badger inhabited it. Three traps were set at the mouth of the hole & a daily watch is to be undertaken to determine when the badger-

Alcorn
1939
&
1940

Taxidea taxus

On pole line road, about 10 mi. NE Hazen, Churchill Co., Nevada.
emerges from this hole.
Table as follows kept daily.
Dec. 26. traps set (3) 3 inches snow.
Dec. 27. Badger in hole. 2 in. snow.
Dec. 28, 1939. " " " scattered snow
Dec. 29, 1939. " " " " "
Dec. 30, 1939 " " " " "
Dec. 31, 1939 " " " no snow.
Jan 1, 1940
Jan. 2, 1940
Jan. 3, 1940
Jan 4, 1940
Jan 5, 1940 → Letter from Mr. Mills dated today quote
"Went up to see about the badger again today. Hope he does not decide to stay in untill spring as I would rather have one a little closer to home for that. It has been taking turns raining and snowing so is still too confoundedly wet to set traps."
January 14, 1940. Letter from V. Mills dated today Quote "
"Today I picked up your Dad & Mother & Earl & Phyllis & went up to see about the badger. He has not come out yet. Next time I go I think I will take a can of ether and put it down the hole then get after him with a pick & shovel.

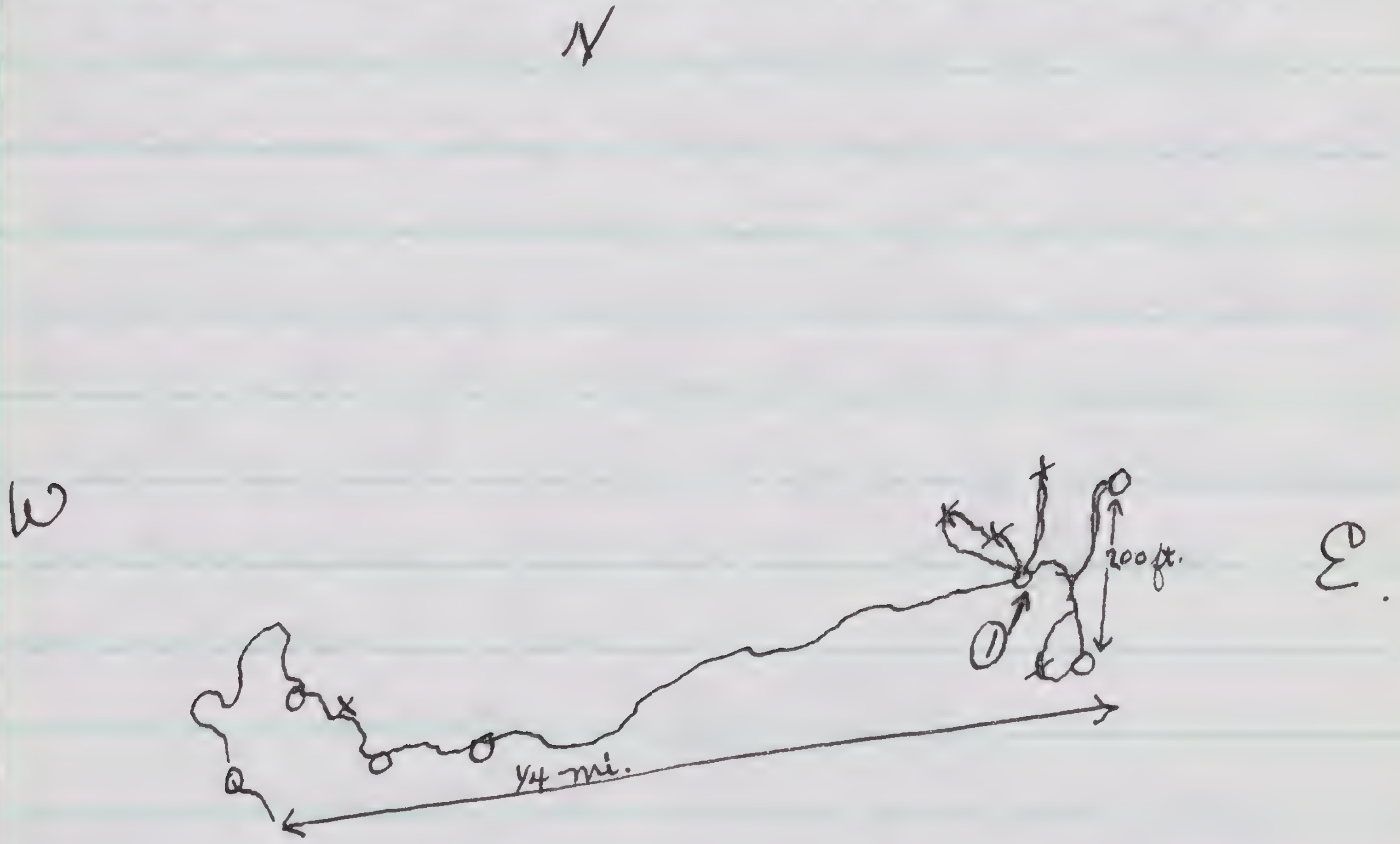
Alcorn
1939

Taxidea taxus

On pole line road, 12 mi. NE Hazen, Churchill Co., Nevada.

Dec. 27, 1939.

Today I followed a badger track in the snow. As indicated by fresh tracks the badger made them last night. Tracks followed as they crossed a road. Sketch shows where tracks went. Distances estimated



x = old burrows where badger, as indicated by tracks looked or smelled into hole.

o new burrows dug by badger.

(1) Burrow with one badger, as indicated by tracks.

Alcorn
1939

Taxidea taxus

On pole line road, 12 mi. N. of Hazen, Churchill Co., Nevada.

Dec. 27, 1939.

As indicated by ① in diagram we (V. Mills & ?) could see where the badger had entered the hole & not came out so we set three traps.

Dec. 28, 1939

Vernon Mills looked at this trap in my absence & reports badger came out of hole & sprung one trap & after walking around for about 300 yds. returned after digging several shallow holes & intered original hole.

Dec. 29, 1939.

I looked at these traps in absence of V. Mills & Badger did not come out of hole. Snow a few inches thick covers ground at this point.

Dec. 31, 1939.

V. Mills reports badger came out of hole since last visit. I was unable to accompany him today.

...er observations →

J.R. Alcorn 1936.

Vulpes macrotis

18 mi. S + 1 mi. E Fallon, 4300 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Sept. 28 1936 No 95 J.R.A. This desert fox was caught in a large trap (no 4) that brake its leg and the animal was dead when found. The trap was set in a small wash and baited with Coyote scent. Prior to this date I have caught twenty or thirty of these animals in Churchill-Pershing ~~and Humboldt~~ Counties. Many times they die soon after being caught.

On one occassion I caught one of these foxes in a trap and the Coyotes tore the animal to pieces, (according to tracks as evidence), and all I could find was the tail, some back fur and the coyote tracks covered every foot of ground 2 mi. E Stillwater; for 50 ft. back from the trap. I believe the coyotes carried the remains of the fox away into the desert (See Coyote species Acct.)

1936? Mont h? I know of one fox den that was 9 mi. from the nearest water (South of Walker Lake) The adult apparently traveled this 9 miles in search of food for the young because grebe, Coot and other waterfowl remains were found at the entrance of the den.

J. R. Alcorn 1937.

Canis latrans (lestes?)

12 mi. S+2 mi. E Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
within 5 miles of this above area I caught, in no.3 Victor Steel traps, coyotes as follows

1937

	Sex	Weight	Total Length in inches
Sept. 29.	♂	21½ lbs.	
"	♀	18 lbs.	
"	♀	15½ lbs.	
Sept. 27	♂	21½ lbs.	
"	♂	14½ lbs.	
"	♂	16 lbs.	
"	♀	14 lbs.	
"	♀	16 lbs.	
"	♀	18 lbs.	
"	♀	16 lbs.	
Oct. 2.	♂	21 lbs.	48 inches
"	♀	12 lbs.	40
"	♂	18 lbs.	44
"	♂	21 lbs.	43
"	♀	11 lbs.	38
"	♂	15 lbs.	42
"	♀	15 lbs.	45
"	♀	16½ lbs.	43
Oct. 5.	♀	16 lbs.	42
"	♀	18½ lbs.	46
"	♀	13 lbs.	40
"	♀	14½ lbs.	42
"	♂	18½ lbs.	44

See account of Coyotes eating Dipodomys. See Dipodomys merriami

♂	21 lbs.	48 inches.
♀	19 lbs.	44 inches.

J.R. Alcorn 1938.

Canis latrans (lestes?)

(2)

12 mi. SE Fallon, 3950 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Dec. 3. I caught 4 coyotes in sagebrush and grass at this point as follows. All coyotes had been in traps at least two days. Measurements in inches.

Dec. 3, 1938	Total	Tail	H Foot	Ear (Crown)	Sex	Weight
	45	12½	8	5½	♂	24 lbs.
	46	13	8	5	♀	26
	41	13	7¼	4¼	♂	20
	41	11½	7¼	5	♀	18

In one location I had used the carcas of a dead coyote for bait. By burrying the carcas and leaving only a little of the meat stick out of the ground the odor becomes very strong which attracts other coyotes. If the carcas is left on top of the ground and not burried it dries out to fast, even so, often coyotes will come and take the carcas away. On one occassion the coyotes had drug a ~~nother~~ coyote carcas away from the trap and I followed the trail, left in the sand, for about ¼ mile but the coyotes were still going with the old dead carcas

J. R. Alcorn 1938 1939

(3)

Canis latrans (lestes?)

10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Feb. 20 1938 V. Mills shot a coyote today and I took the following measurements.

♂ Total 46 inches. Tail 13½ inches. H. Foot 7½ inches. Ear 5 3/16 inches.

Weight 29 pounds.

Walker River, 5 mi. N Yerington, 4350 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

March 5 1939 ♂ Canis latrans 1019-340-205-120 Weight 30 pounds. This large coyote was caught in a trap that I had set several days ago. The trap was baited with a great horned owl which I had shot. Trap was set out on a sand bar & tied to a log which I drug to the location for the purpose. Many coyote tracks were seen along the river. (No. 241 ♂ JRA)

12 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Sept. 5, 1939. This coyote ran across the highway in front of my car so I stopped and got out of the car and shot it with the 30-06

♀ 990-292-180-110 No. 469 J.R.A. (15 lbs.)

8 mi. E. Wabuska, 4400 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

Sept. 8, 1939. No. 473 J.R.A. 1140-323-190-123-(26 lbs.) This large coyote was caught in a No. 3 Victor steel trap set in a place where many coyotes come to scratch, urinate. 2 Kangaroo rats were used for bait.

Felis concolor

East Walker River, 5 mi. S Wichman, Mineral Co., Nev.
Dec. 28, 1939.

Mr. W. E. Lewis, Mr. Wichman & others living near Wichman, Nev. said that a few Mountain lion ~~were~~ tracks have been ~~were~~ seen in the snow ~~down~~ in the past few years. Although none have been killed recently the opinion is that a few Lion inhabit Mt. Grant and in winters of heavy snowfall these animals are driven down to lower elevations. ~~and~~ It is at this time of year that the tracks of these animals are sometimes seen in the snow.

J. R.
Alcorn
1936

Lynx rufus

3 mi. W 3 mi S Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

October (No 106a J.R.A.) was caught in a No. 3 Victor steel trap that was placed amoung the thickets of Buck Brush and set in a cow trail and baited with Coyote scent. These Lynx cats are not very numerous in this vicinity butcause they are easily caught. They usually inhabit the foothills where they feed upon rodents and are not molested to a great extent by man. Those that venture into the valley here usually get into trouble and are caught by the ranchers.

J.R. Alcorn

1939

Lynx rufus

West Walker River, Wilson Canyon, 4900 ft., Lyon Co., Nev.

March 5 (no 243 ♀ JRA) was caught near the river. This Lynx cat had three Kangaroo rats in her stomach.

J. R. Alcorn 1939

Zalophus californianus

San Francisco Bay, Berkeley Yacht Harbor, 0 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.

Nov. 3. This morning Dr. Seth Bensen and I went down to the Berkeley Yacht Harber with Pease who had been informed that a Sea Lion had been seen in the Harbor; and it was reported the animal was injured.

We could see where the animal had been resting on the loading platform and a small amount of blood was there, but we did not see the animal. Dr. Bensen & I got into a boat with Mr. Al Graves at the controlls and Mr. " took us out into the Harbor where we found the animal after a considerable amount of time.

This Sea Lion could swim very good. We could not get within 25 yards of the animal without it submerging so Dr. Bensen took several shots which injured the animal in the nasal region.

At any time the animal would come up for ~~at~~ air it would make a sort of blowing

J. R. Alcorn 1939.

Zalophus californianus

San Francisco Bay, Berkeley Yacht Harbor, Oft., Alameda Co., Calif.

Nov. 3. noise which sounded like he was blowing air + water out his nostrils, then with a flip he would submerge and re-appear sometimes in 50 yards and sometimes in 10 yards.

When swimming his head was all that was clearly visible. We chased it around in the harbor for about 30 minutes then it swam to near the rock "breakwater" and there presumably because of its injuries it climbed up on land where it held its head high + its mouth open. Another shot by Dr. Bensen killed it. We tied ~~hooked~~ a rope around it and then after floating the animal, we towed it across the harbor to the landing. The animal when dead in the water was heavy, and submerged, and even with two boats pulling on it (with outboard motors) it would not tow on or near the surface, insted it towed more

J. R. Alcorn 1939

Zalophus californianus

San Francisco Bay, Berkeley Yacht Harbor, 0 ft.; Alameda Co., Calif.

Nov. 3. like a rock. I could not find any wounds on the animal that might indicate a previous injury except its penus was extended externally for about 6 inches and it (the penus) looked infected and partly rotted or eaten on the extended portion.

As Ward Russell & I prepared & skinned it, we found the bladder to be very tight & full. In this bladder was a fluid which looked "infectious" to me. The bladder was 203 m.m. in length when full and 138 m m across. The kidneys were 205 m m long. It weighed 450 pounds.

J.R. Alcorn

1938

Marmota

150 mi. S W Eastgate, 4700 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

June 4 1938 (No 166a J.R.A.) I found this specimen lying in the road where an ~~ate~~ automobile had apparently ran over it. A man at Eastgate ranch said these animals were numerous along the border of the alfalfa field just above the ranch buildings.

3 mi. S Mt. Rose, 8500 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug 28 1938 191a J.R.A. A number of traps were set amoung the rocks and this animal was caught. Others were seen. One other jouvenile ½ grown was captured and taken home and placed in a barrell. On lifting the lid of the barrell it would click or chatter its teeth in an attempt to frighten its disturber. A short shrill whistle was often given when the animal was frightened. It ate carrots, apples, potatoes and alfalfa.

Marmota

<u>16 mi. S Fallon, 4500 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada</u>

May 7 1939. No 272 J.R.A. This specimen was killed in a rock pile by CCC enrollees and left where it was crushed by rocks thrown at it. Upon hearing of its being killed I went to this location and there found the animal and also (droppings) (feces) on rocks, from this or other animals.

Citellus beldingi

1/4 mi. E Zephyr Cove, 6300 ft, Douglas Co., Nevada.

Aug. 30, 1936. No 91a was poisoned with grain in a small meadow. Many of these animals have burrows all over the meadow in this location.

Kingston Canyon, 7500 ft, Lander Co., Nevada.

May 13 1939. No 284 ♀ JKA. was shot as it ~~sta~~ ~~sat~~ up alongside its burrow. I shot + the squirrel ran into the burrow. I dug for 10 feet and there in the burrow was the squirrel dead. All of the burrow dug out was about six inches deep.

J.R. Alcorn
1940

Citellus beecheyi.

NE end Lake Tahoe, Washoe Co., Nevada.

Sept. 1, 1940

Driving along the highway near the lake today I noted one (not ~~shot~~ shot) *beecheyi* ground squirrel that had apparently been ran over by an automobile. It was in the road and the skull was crushed. Another *beecheyi* ground squirrel was seen on the top of a fallen log. It was about 1 mile NE of the lake in a growth of timber and *Manzanita*. It sat on the log allowing my father and I to approach within 40 ft., before it ran. It appeared to be full grown.

J.R. Alcorn

Citellus beecheyi

1 mi. SW Pyramid Lake, 3950 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

March 23, 1938. No 157a ♀ This female was caught at the entrance of a burrow in a 1½ size steel trap. A few of these squirrels inhabit this area but they are very wild.

200 yds. E Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe, 6300 ft., Douglas Co., Nev.

July 10, 1938 170a J.R.A. This animal was shot as it was sitting on a rock. These animals are numerous here.

1 mi. N Virginia City, 6400 ft., Storey Co., Nevada.

July 10 1938 No 171a ♂ Jouvenile was shot as it ran from a small stream toward a large rock. Several other young & one adult were seen along this stream.

½ mi. E Zephyr Cove, 6500 ft., Douglas Co., Nevada.

July 10. 1938. No 172a ♀ was shot from a large boulder as it was watching me from this rock.

Citellus beecheyi

Incline, Lake Tahoe, 6300 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 27, 1938. No 189a was shot near the highway. It was sitting on a large rock.

Alcorn
1940

Citellus beldingi

3 mi W Swan Lake, Swan Lake Valley, 4300 ft, Klamath Co., Oregon

May 9, 1940.

This morning I shot six squirrels & set about 25 rat traps at entrances of burrows. These traps yielded about 8 squirrels today. The young squirrels are appearing above ground but apparently are not venturing very far from the entrance of the burrows. According to a rancher here these squirrels were numerous here about five years ago, but poisoning has made them hard to find. Only in favored locations, one is able to find a few burrows

May, 10, 1940.

Today I shot 4 young squirrels with one 410 gauge No. 12 shot shell. They were all clustered around one burrow.

Alcorn ?
1939

Citellus lateralis

Aug. 16. Kingston Canyon, 7000 ft. Lander Co., Nev. About 10 AM.- in camp, my attention was attracted by a chatter of what I saw was a C. lateralis pursued by a long-tailed weasel, full grown, about 2 feet behind the Citellus. When Longhurst and I leaped for our guns the two animals were frightened; the weasel and squirrel ran in opposite directions and we saw neither again. The weasel had a white ~~spot~~ patch on its forehead. One Citellus lateralis was shot (not prepared) about 200 yds above camp.

J.R. Alcorn 1938

Citellus leucurus leucurus

5 mi. N+W Nixon, 4000 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada

Mar. 25 Today I was on a tufa point 1/2 mi. E of the Truckee River on the Pyramid Lake Indian reservation and while resting part way up the hill I noted 15 or 20 Antelope Squirrels running around in the tufa + rocks below me. They were close to one another and some were chasing each other. Two ran 20 feet from me and I killed both of them in one shot with the 410 gauge pistol. I shot 2 others from the same bunch and to my surprise all 4 were males as follows.

Total	Tail	H. Foot		inches.
8	2	1 10/16	♂	All had numerous fleas on them.
8 2/16	2 3/16	1 8/16	♂	
8 3/16	2 3/16	1 8/16	♂	
8 3/16	2 4/16	1 8/16	♂	

8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Mar. 30 5 Antelope squirrels picked up after poisoning operations were as follows.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ear crown	Sex		
6 12/16	1	1 6/16	3/16	♀	7 embryos 8/16 inches	5R. 2L
7 13/16	1 6/16	1 7/16	3/16	♀	7 em. 5/16 "	3R. 4L.
8	2 3/16	1 8/16	4/16	♀	5 em. 6/16 "	3R. 2L.
8	2	1 8/16	4/16	♂	—	
8 2/16	2 2/16	1 8/16	3/16	♀	Enlarged uterine horns.	

[illegible]

J.R. Alcorn 1939.

Citellus leucurus leucurus

4 to 6 mi. W Fallon, Soda Lake District, Churchill Co., Nevada.

Mar. 24 Antelope squirrels found after poisoning as follows.

♀ 8 embryo 4 m.m. diameter long.

♀ 9 embryo 10 m.m. diameter " ← (1 em. ½ size dead in utero

Mar. 29. ♀ 8 embryo 9/10 developed.

J.R. Alcorn

Citellus leucurus

A number of these specimens were prepared under the following numbers from the following localities

March 25, 1936 — 12 mi. SE Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
No. 8 ♂

1936 April 17 — 1 mi. Lahontan Dam, 4050 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
No 34 ♀ 7 embryo

1936 June 6 — 8 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
No 54

1936 June 16 — 4 mi. N Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
No 60 ♀

1938 Mar. 16 — 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
No 147a ♀ – No 148a ♂ –

1938 Aug. 16. — 5 mi. N Stillwater, 3900 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
180a ♀ JRA.

Nov. 7, 1938 — 8 mi. SE Eastgate, Churchill Co., Nevada.
♀ 229 JRA.

J. R. Alcorn
1940.

Citellus townsendii

3 mi. W and 1 mi. N Kennewick, 375 ft., Benton Co., Washington

May 16, 1940.

A colony of these Ground Squirrels are in a 10 acre field near the river. The ground is a level piece with a few scattered ~~rose~~ wild rose bushes growing on it, and some grass. The rancher nearby, grazes his sheep on the area and keeps the grass rather short. When the colony was first seen about eight or nine squirrels were seen standing up near their burrows. After trapping, with rat traps, about 20 of these animals, none were seen standing in the field. The squirrels taken were very fat and I believe the adults were ready for aestivation. Some of the burrows appeared to be inactive and possibly some of the adults have already hibernated. ~~None of the area~~ All squirrels seen on this side of the river are in this colony. We have covered a good deal of country setting Gopher traps but no squirrels ~~hole~~ burrows were noted except in this one locality.

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Citellus townsendii mollis

4 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
June 20, 1940.

Today in company with Laura E. Mills, we saw a Piute Ground Squirrel up in the tops of a buck brush tree. It was apparently feeding on the berries that were ripening on this tree. I shot it and found that it was a (juv.) ♀ and her stomach contained about ½ green vegitation and ½ Buck brush berries, by volume. It was 10 feet high when shot and was out ~~on the~~ among the small branches of the tree. Its stomach was full and apparently all the berry was eaten because the seeds & skin of these berries were found in the stomach.

J. R. Alcorn 1936

Citellus townsendi mollis

Feb. 13. 1936 4 to 8 mi. W of Fallon 4,000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

The Piute Ground Squirrels appeared above ground today for the first time this year.

May 19 1936 During the past two weeks I have observed a number of wet squirrels along the canal banks. I find these squirrels seem to want to move to different ground and a number of them deliberately swim across these canals which are running full of water. Some are 40 feet across which is quite a swim for a squirrel that likes dry land.

Copied from original notes by Mrs. J. R. A.

Around the alfalfa fields these squirrels are getting very fat now and the young ones are growing very fast. These squirrels are very plentiful in the valley (Fallon, Nev.) and in the sagebrush and low hills. Like the Pocket Gophers here those around and in the alfalfa fields are larger than those in the sagebrush in the hills. Some of the ranchers while irrigating report killing 8 or 10 in one hole by drowning them out.

Today I saw two blackbirds attack a Turkey Vulture that was flying about overhead. Vulture vomited twice losing

J.R. Alcorn
1936
1937

Citellus townsendi mollis

May 19 1936 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

several ground squirrels that fell near me. A crow then came to the fight and took several feathers out of the Vulture. The Vulture did not attempt to fight back, but tried to get away.

The Piute Squirrels are being killed by the ranchers in this district during irrigation. These squirrels are left lying out in the alfalfa fields. The Turkey Vultures are eating these squirrels and are having considerable trouble as they eat too many and the blackbirds and kingbirds attack the Vultures in the air and Mr. Buzzard vomits to enlighten his load and fly better.

July 1 1936 The Piute Ground Squirrels have hibernated by the thousands. There are a few left where they were the thickest this spring.

July 8 1936 There are very few Piute Ground Squirrels left that havn't hibernated at this date. Those left are very fat.

Feb. 21 1937 The Piute Ground Squirrels appeared above ground today for the first time ~~today~~ this year.

March 31 1937 4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Out of five Piute Ground Squirrels cut open today after poisoning by C.C.C. crew: 1 had 10 embryo ½ developed.
1 had 8 embryo ½ developed
1 had 11 embryo ½ developed
1 had 11 embryo ½ developed
1 had 10 embryo ½ developed

J.R. ALCORN 1937 1938

(13)

Citellus townsendi mollis

April 2 1937 4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Out of three Piute Ground Squirrels

1 had 10 embryo 2/3 developed

1 had 10 embryo 1/2 developed.

1 had 10 embryo 1/2 developed.

April 8 1937 I dug into a squirrel hole today and the hole took a 45° angle until it was 3 1/2 feet deep then it leveled off for several feet and there in a side chamber 6 or 8 inches in diameter was a nest of dry grass. We were poisoning in this section several days ago. Close to the nest was one dead female. In the nest was 15 blind naked young squirrels.

April 12 1937 I weighed several Piute Ground Squirrels and weights as follows:

5 males; one 5 ounces, one 5 1/2 ounces.

4 females; one ovaries normal 4 ounces.

one bling suckled 7 ounces

one bling suckled 7 ounces

one bling suckled 5 ounces

Feb. 14 1938 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

On Feb. 14 I saw the first Piute Ground Squirrels of this season. I had heard reports on Feb. 12 that these Squirrels were coming out of hibernation. Also I had heard the males came out before the females did. I took my gun and after looking around considerably I saw one squirrel that immediately ran into its hole before I could shoot. On investigating I found tracks in the 1/2 inch of snow where several

J.R. Alcorn 1938

(4)

Citellus townsendi mollis

Feb. 14 1938 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

squirrels had come out of their holes. I was about to give up when five miles west of Fallon, Nevada I saw a drain ditch bank that had a squirrel or two on it. This ditch ran North and South. I stayed around this bank, which was 1/4 mile long, for about three hours and managed to kill 8 squirrels. Information collected as follows:

Squirrel No.	Total Length	Tail	H. Foot	Weight	Sex
1	9	1 13/16	1 8/16	5 1/2 ozs.	♂
2	9 8/16	1 9/16	1 7/16	8 1/2 ozs.	♂
3	8 14/16	2 4/16	1 7/16	5 1/2 ozs.	♂
4	8 8/16	1 8/16	1 7/16	5 1/2 ozs.	♂
5	9 6/16	1 13/16	1 7/16	6 1/2 ozs.	♂
6	8 10/16	1 13/16	1 6/16	5 1/4 ozs.	♂
7	9 4/16	1 12/16	1 8/16	8 3/4 ozs.	♂
8	8 13/16	2 5/16	1 7/16	6 1/2 ozs.	♂

I only saw four (4) squirrels that I didnt kill. Apparently this was a nice warm place for them, as they are not so thick yet any place else in the valley. All squirrels except Nos. 3 and 6 had very full stomachs. Nos. 3 and 6 were empty. Nos. 3 and 6 were very fat, having a complete layer of fat up toward the squirrels head as the lungs or stomach. All the squirrels had some fat. No. 1 had only a small amount back toward its rectum.

Feb. 17 1938 The squirrels may be seen scattered all over the valley. All of them havnt come out of hibernation yet.

J. R. ALCORN 1938

Citellus townsendi mollis

Feb. 17 1938 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

I poisoned ground squirrels and found the following information:

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Ovary	Remarks
8 5/16	1 12/16	1 8/16	♀	Normal healthy appearance	Not fat Full Stomach
9	1 12/16	1 8/16	♀	Full stomach. Normal healthy appearance	Layer of fat around intestines
9 2/16	1 8/16	1 6/16	♂		
9 2/16	1 14/16	1 7/16	♂		
8 15/16	1 13/16	1 4/16	♂		

Feb. 23 1938 Six Piute Ground Squirrels killed all were males.

Feb. 25 Three Piute Ground Squirrels killed all were males.

Feb. 27 Two Piute Ground Squirrels killed all were males.

March 3 1938 Twenty-three (23) Piute Ground Squirrels were shot with a 16 gauge shot gun and six (6) were females and seventeen (17) were males. All females were in good condition with some fat. All six females had white ovary tubes that were from 3/32 to 3/16 inch in diameter.

March 7 1938 I shot nine (9) Piute Ground Squirrels today and four (4) were females and five (5) were males. These squirrels were killed near alfalfa field. Two of above males were killed at the same time at one hole.

March 9 1938 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

Twenty-four Piute Ground Squirrels were shot. Seven (7) were females. Seventeen (17) were males. One of the above females had zonary beds 3/32 inch in diameter. There were ten of these knots or zonary beds on ovary tube. This is the first pregnant squirrel I have noted this year.

J.R
Alcorn
1938

Citellus townsendi mollis

Mar. 16 1938 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Twenty-three (23) Piute Ground Squirrels poisoned examination reveals as follows:

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Sex	Remarks
7 14/16	1 14/16	1 6/16	♀	9 zonary beds 1/16 in. in diameter.
7 7/16	1 10/16	1 6/16	♂	
8 9/16	2 3/16	1 7/16	♂	
7 12/16	1 12/16	1 7/16	♀	No embryo or zonary found.
8 3/16	1 8/16	1 4/16	♀	10 zonary knots 6/16 in. in diameter.
9 7/16	1 15/16	1 7/16	♀	None found.
7 9/16	1 7/16	1 5/16	♀	No zonary or embryo found.
8 6/16	2 1/16	1 8/16	♀	No zonary or embryo found.
8 6/16	1 10/16	1 5/16	♀	10 zonary beds 1/16 in. in diameter.
8 4/16	1 12/16	1 7/16	♂	
7 5/16	1 10/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found
10 7/16	2 7/16	1 6/16	♂	
7 12/16	1 11/16	1 6/16	♂	
7 14/16	1 12/16	1 8/16	♀	None found.
8	1 10/16	1 7/16	♂	
7 12/16	1 10/16	1 5/16	♀	8 zonary 1/16 in. knots in ovary tubes.
7 13/16	2	1 4/16	♂	
8	1 10/16	1 6/16	♀	None found.
8 9/16	2 3/16	1 7/16	♀	9 zonary 2/16 inch in diameter.
8 4/16	1 13/16	1 7/16	♀	None found
8 9/16	1 12/16	1 5/16	♂	
7 12/16	1 13/16	1 6/16	♀	None found.
9 4/16	2	1 6/16	♂	

The zonary means a small knot or enlargement was

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Citellus townsendi mollis

MAR. 16 1938 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

noted in the tubes that run from the vaginal tract to the ovary. I refer to these tubes as ovary tubes etc. at times.

All of these squirrels were poisoned with rolled oats (Strychnine) in sagebrush in sandy hills in the Soda Lake District close to alfalfa field. 14 females 9 males were found, a total of 23.

MAR. 17 1938 After placing poison over a small area I picked up all the Piute Ground Squirrels and found only five. All were females. One had 10 zonary beds; One had slight bulges too small to count; One had 11 zonary beds; One had slight bulges too small to count; One had 8 zonary beds.

MAR. 18 1938 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

I picked up all the Ground Squirrels I could find and found the following information:

♀ 9 Zonary 1/16 inch in diameter. 6 right tube 3 squirrels left tube.

♀ Enlarged tubes.

♀ 12 zonary beds 2/16 inch in diameter. 7 right tube; 5 left tube.

♀ 10 zonary beds 2/16 inch in diameter. 5 right tube; 5 left tube.

♀ Enlarged tubes.

♀ Slightly enlarged tubes.

♂ Male

♀ Enlarged tubes.

♀ 11 Zonary beds. 1/16 inch diameter; 6 right, 5 left.

♂ Male.

♀ 11 Embryo 2/16 inch diameter 7 right 4 left.

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Mar. 18 1938 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

♀ 9 Embryo 3/16 inch diameter; ~~4~~ 5 right, 4 left.

♀ 12 Embryo 3/16 inch diameter; 7 right, 5 left.

♀ Enlarged.

♀ Slightly enlarged.

♀ Enlarged

♀ Enlarged.

♂ Male

♀ Enlarged

♀ Enlarged

♀ Knobs forming, enlarged

♂ Male

♂ Male

♀ enlarged.

Out of the twenty-four (24) Piute Ground Squirrels checked above ninteen (19) were females and five (5) males. The males seem to be less active than the females.

Mar. 28 1938 9 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

We put out fifty (50) lbs. poison 9 mi. west of Fallon, Nevada and within an hour I picked up 17 Piute Ground Squirrels. Three (3) were males. Fourteen (14) were females. The females look rather fat and plump now. Information on females as follows:

No Embryo	Number in Right Tube	Number in Left Tube	~~How far along in gestation period~~ How far along in gestation period.
9	5	4	3/10 developed
9	5	4	5/10 developed
7	0	7	4/10 developed
11	7	4	5/10 developed

J.R. ALCORN 1938

Citellus townsendi mollis

MAR.28 9 mi. W Fallon 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

No. Embryo	No. in Right Tube	No. in Left Tube	How far along in gestation period.
7	4	3	7/10 developed.
10	7	3	5/10 developed.
10	5	5	5/10 developed.
10	3	7	7/10 developed.
11	7	4	4/10 developed.
9	5	4	5/10 developed.
12	8	4	2/10 developed.
11	7	4	5/10 developed.

15 (These were 8/10 developed and would have been born before long.)

13. These were 5/10 developed.

The above 15 embryo found in this female is the most I have found in any one female Piute Ground Squirrel to date.

MAR.31 1938 4 to 6 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada.

Squirrels poisoned. Information as follows.

Sex	Total Length of Squirrel	Number of Embryo	Diameter of Embryo
♀	8 3/16 inches	8	9/16 inch
♀	8 15/16 inches	13	9/16 inch
♀	8 2/16 inches	11	3/16 inch
♀	8 12/16 inches	10	10/16 inch
♂	8 9/16 inches	—	—
♂	8 2/16 inches	—	—
♂	8 11/16 inches	—	—
♀	7 13/16 inches	8	6/16 inch
♀	8 15/16 inches	9	13/16 inch
♀	8 2/16 inches	12	6/16 inch
♀	8 8/16 inches	11	4/16 inch

J.R.
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1938

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Mar. 31 1938 — 4 to 6 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

Sex	Total Length of Squirrel	Number of Embryo	Diameter Of Embryo
♀	8 5/16 inches	5	4/16 inch
♀	8 13/16 inches	14	10/16 inch
♂	8 14/16 inches	—	—
♀	8 3/16 inches	12	6/16 inch
♀	9 inches	10	8/16 inch
♀	8 15/16 inches	12	9/16 inch
♀	8 8/16 inches	9	15/16 inch
♀	8 15/16 inches	8	13/16 inch

All of these squirrels were found dead and picked up after poisoning. Embros were measured in length without opening protective skin.

April 4 — 4 to 8 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

All female squirrels were examined. Poisoned from 4 to 8 mi. West of Fallon Nevada.

Sex	Number of Embryo Found	Total Length of Squirrel	Developed
♀	8	8 9/16	9/10
♀	—	8 12/16	BORN
♀	8	8 14/16	7/10
♀	13	8 13/16	6/10
♀	11	9 4/16	9/10
♀	9	9 5/16	8/10
♀	6	9 8/16	7/10
♀	12	9 7/16	9/10
♀	10	9 2/16	8/10
♀	12.	8 9/16	3/10
♀	12	9 7/16	9/10

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April 4 — 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Sex	Number of Embryo found	Total Length of Squirrel	Developed
♀	10	8 12/16	5/10
♀	12	9 1/16	9/10
♀	10	9 2/16	9/10
♀	8	8	5/10
♀	10	8 12/16	8/10
♀	10	9 5/16	5/10

April 5 — 4 to 6 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

All squirrels found were picked up after poisoning. Thirteen (13) males were found and twenty-five (25) females were found with them.

Sex	Embryo Found	Sex	Embryo Found
♀	9	♀	9
♀	13	♀	10
♀	6	♀	7
♀	11	♀	11
♀	9	♀	10
♀	10	♀	10
♀	12	♀	11
♀	12	♀	10
♀	9	♀	8
♀	10	♀	10
♀	10	♀	12
♀	10	♀	14
		♀	8

J.R.
ALCORN
1938

Citellus townsendi mollis

MAR. 30 1938 — 9 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

On March 30 I placed poison oats (strychnine) over ten (10) acres of Sagebrush near an alfalfa field and picked up thirty-six (36) Squirrels. twenty-four (24) were females and thirteen (13) were males. Females reported as follows:

Embryo Found	Size of Embryo	Embryo on Left Side	Embryo on Right Side
10	13/16 inch diameter	5	5
11	10/16 inch diameter	5	6
9	8/16 inch diameter	2	7
11	11/16 inch diameter	4	7
13	11/16 inch diameter	7	6
8	6/16 inch diameter	3	5
9	9/16 inch diameter	3	6
10	8/16 inch diameter	5	5
11	12/16 inch diameter	6	5
11	10/16 inch diameter	5	6
11	10/16 inch diameter	7	4
6	3/16 inch diameter	3	3
12	10/16 inch diameter	6	6
9	9/16 inch diameter	4	5
10	10/16 inch diameter	6	4
12	8/16 inch diameter	6	6
9	7/16 inch diameter	4	5
8	7/16 inch diameter	4	4
12	11/16 inch diameter	4	8
9	10/16 inch diameter	4	5
10	2/16 inch diameter		
10	6/16 inch diameter		
7	3/16 inch diameter		
Enlarged tubes	2/16 inch diameter		

J.R. ACORN 1938

Citellus townsendi mollis

APRIL 8 1938 — 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

All squirrels found (8 females and 9 males) dead after poisoning were picked up and examined.

Sex	Total Length of Squirrel	Embryo Found
♀	8 13/16 inches	Young born. Fallopian tube empty & flabby.
♀	8 7/16 inches	10 embryo 12/16 inch in diameter.
♂	8 9/16 inches	——
♂	8 6/16 inches	——
♂	8 13/16 inches	——
♂	8 7/16 inches	——
♂	9 3/16 inches	——
♂	9 inches	——
♂	8 14/16 inches	——
♀	8 9/16	Young born. Fallopian tube empty and flabby.
♀	9 6/16	Young born. Fallopian tube empty and flabby.
♀	8 10/16	Young born. Fallopian tube empty, and flabby.
♀	9	Young born. Fallopian tube empty and flabby.
♀	9	11 embryo 8/16 inch in diameter.
♂	7 13/16	——
♂	8 13/16	——
♀	9 8/16	Young born. Fallopian tubes flabby.

I picked up one female ground squirrel today and cut her open and found sixteen (16) embryo in her that were 7/10 developed 5 mi. W Fallon.

APRIL 11 Piute Ground Squirrels picked up today as follows: 2 were males; 4 were females; one female had 9 embryo. 9/10 developed and three females were being suckled.

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April 12 1938 — 3 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

Piute Ground Squirrels picked up today after poisoning as follows (information is measurements only)

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Total	Tail	H. Foot
9	2 2/16	1 6/16	9 8/16	2 1/16	1 6/16
9 13/16	2 1/16	1 7/16	9 7/16	2	1 7/16
9 4/16	1 14/16	1 6/16	8 14/16	2 4/16	1 6/16
8 4/16	2	1 4/16	8 14/16	1 15/16	1 6/16
9 2/16	1 15/16	1 5/16	8 10/16	1 12/16	1 4/16
9 7/16	1 14/16	1 5/16	8 10/16	2 2/16	1 5/16
9 3/16	2	1 6/16	9 1/16	2	1 5/16
9 6/16	2	1 8/16	9 4/16	2 6/16	1 6/16
8 11/16	1 14/16	1 6/16	8 13/16	1 13/16	1 5/16
8 14/16	2 3/16	1 6/16	8 14/16	2 2/16	1 5/16
9 4/16	2 1/16	1 6/16	8 8/16	2 13/16	1 6/16
9 2/16	1 13/16	1 7/16	9 1/16	2 2/16	1 5/16
9 6/16	1 15/16	1 6/16	8 14/16	1 13/16	1 10/16
9 9/16	2 6/16	1 6/16	9	2 1/16	1 6/16
9 7/16	2 4/16	1 6/16	8 8/16	1 15/16	1 5/16

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MAR. 20 1939 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada
One Piute Ground Squirrel picked up in Soda Lake district.
♀ Nine zonary beds 4 mm. diameter

MAR. 21 1939 4 to 8 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada.
One Piute Ground Squirrel picked up in Beach district.
♀ White enlarged ovary tube.

MAR. 22 1939 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada
Nine Piute Ground Squirrels picked up in Soda Lake district.
Eight (8) were females, and one male.
♀ 8 zonary beds 1/4 inch diameter
♀ 9 zonary beds 1/8 inch diameter
♀ 6 zonary beds 1/4 inch diameter
♀ Enlarged white tubes.
♀ 9 zonary beds 1/8 inch diameter
♀ 7 zonary beds 1/8 inch diameter
♀ 11 zonary beds 1/2 inch diameter
♀ 8 zonary beds 1/8 inch diameter

MAR. 22 1939 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada
Four female Piute Ground Squirrels picked up in Swingle Bench District. Information as follows:
♀ Enlarged white tubes
♀ Enlarged white tubes
♀ Enlarged white tubes
♀ Enlarged White tubes.
One male Piute Ground Squirrel was found with these females.

MAR. 24 1939 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada 4000 ft.
Ten (10) squirrels examined. Three were males. Shekler.

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Mar. 24 1939 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

♀ 8 zonary beds 3 m.m. diameter
♀ Enlarged tubes.
♀ Normal tubes
♀ 9 zonary beds 3 m.m. diameter
♀ 9 zonary beds 2 m.m. diameter
♀ Enlarged tubes
♀ Enlarged tubes

Mar. 24 1939 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

18 female and 9 male Piute Ground Squirrels picked up after poisoning on Swingle Bench.

♀ 9 embryo 3 m.m. diameter
♀ 7 embryo 4 m.m. diameter
♀ 9 embryo 3 m.m. diameter
♀ 8 embryo 4 m.m. diameter
♀ Enlarged tubes.
♀ 11 embryo 6 m.m. diameter
♀ 9 embryo 7 m.m. diameter
♀ 9 embryo 4 m.m. diameter
♀ 6 embryo 3 m.m. diameter
♀ Enlarged tubes
♀ 10 embryo 7 m.m. diameter
♀ 7 embryo 8 m.m. diameter
♀ Enlarged tubes
♀ 13 embryo 3 m.m. diameter
♀ 9 embryo 8 m.m. diameter
♀ 8 embryo 4 m.m. diameter
♀ 10 embryo 4 m.m. diameter
♀ 9 embryo 5 m.m. diameter

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Citellus townsendi Mollis

Mar. 28 1939 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Five Piute Ground Squirrels picked up in Soda Lake District after poisoning. Three females and two males.

♀ 7 embryo ♀ 7 embryo

♀ 9 embryo

Mar. 29 1939 Piute Ground Squirrels picked up on 100 acres in Soda Lake District. 18 females and 11 males

♀ enlarged tubes	♀ 9 embryo
♀ 7 embryo	♀ enlarged tubes
♀ enlarged tubes	♀ 10 embryo
♀ 8 embryo	♀ 10 embryo
♀ 5 embryo	♀ 5 embryo
♀ 10 embryo	♀ 8 embryo
♀ 9 embryo	♀ 6 embryo
♀ 9 embryo	♀ 7 embryo
♀ 10 embryo	♀ 7 embryo

Mar. 30 1939 Piute Ground Squirrels from Soda Lake District 2 males 2 females

♀ 9 embryo ♀ 7 embryo

April 1 1939 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Piute Ground Squirrels shot in Sheckler Dist. 6 males 5 females

♀ 10 embryo	♀ 9 embryo
♀ 11 embryo	♀ 10 embryo
♀ 8 embryo	

April 4 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Piute Ground Squirrels picked up after poisoning 7 were males 18 were females.

♀ enlarged tubes	♀ 11 embryo
♀ 9 embryo	♀ 10 embryo

Citellus townsendi mollis

April 4 1939 — 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

♀ 7 embryo — ♀ enlarged tubes
♀ 10 embryo — ♀ 6 embryo
♀ enlarged tubes — ♀ 6 embryo
♀ enlarged tubes — ♀ enlarged tubes
♀ enlarged tubes — ♀ enlarged tubes
♀ enlarged tubes — ♀ enlarged tubes
♀ 7 embryo — ♀ enlarged tubes

Those marked "enlarged tubes" apparently will not bear young this year.

April 10 1939 — 4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

One female shot had 8 embryo 2/3 developed.

April 12 — 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County Nevada

Nine (9) squirrels poisoned in Soda Lake Dist. 6 females 3 males.

♀ ovary tube normal — ♀ ovary tube slightly enlarged
♀ ovary tube normal — ♀ ovary tube normal
♀ ovary tube normal — ♀ ovary tube normal.

April 18 — Eighteen (18) Piute Ground Squirrels poisoned in Soda Lake District one mile north of Lake. Ten (10) males Eight (8) females.

♀ ovary tubes normal, fat. — ♀ Ovary tubes flabby udder enlarged no fat.
♀ ovary tubes normal, fat — ♀ Ovary tubes flabby no udder fat.
♀ Suckled udder enlarged no fat — ♀ ovary tubes normal no udder fat.
♀ Ovary tubes normal, fat. — ♀ udder enlarged, being suckled.

April 19 — Piute Ground Squirrels poisoned among sagebrush along side of alfalfa field. 6 females 7 males.

♀ being suckled — ♀ ovary tubes normal, no udder
♀ being suckled — ♀ ovary tubes normal, no udder
♀ being suckled — ♀ ovary tubes normal, no udder

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Citellus townsendi mollis

APRil 20 1939 8 to 10 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada
Squirrels picked up in Soda Lake District. 10 females 2 males.
♀ ovary tube normal no udder ♀ ovary tube normal no udder
♀ ovary tube normal no udder ♀ ovary tube normal no udder
♀ ovary tube flabby no udder ♀ ovary tube normal no udder
♀ ovary tube normal no udder ♀ ovary tube normal no udder
♀ ovary tube normal no udder ♀ ovary tube normal no udder

APRil 22 1939 Piute Ground Squirrels found in Soda Lake District.
♀ normal tubes no udder ♀ 8 embryo 8/10 developed 20 m.m. long
♀ normal tubes no udder ♀ being suckled
♀ being suckled ♀ normal tubes no udder
♀ normal tubes no udder ♀ normal tubes no udder.

APRil 23 1939 All of the females have had their young and a few of the squirrels may be seen ~~carrying~~ carring nest material. The females that are not having young this year are fat now. The males are all fat. The females that have had young are in good condition but are not so fat.

APRil 29 5 mi. NE Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.
I shot ten (10) Piute Ground Squirrels today Information as follows:
♀ udder not developed Fallopian tube normal Squirrel fat.
♀ udder not developed Fallopian tube normal Squirrel fat
♀ udder not developed Fallopian tube normal Squirrel fat
♀ udder not developed Fallopian tube normal Squirrel fat.
♀ udder developed being suckled. Squirrel not fat
♀ udder developed being suckled. Squirrel not fat
(?) jouvenile ♂ Squirrel fat
♂ Squirrel fat ♂ Squirrel fat

Citellus townsendi mollis

Nevada: Churchill County.
A number of these squirrels were collected in Churchill Co., and their numbers are as follows J.R. Alcorn No's. 1, 7, 35, 57, 62, 150, 164, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 259, 261, 262, 263, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 290. For information on these see Catalog and original note book on Citellus t. mollis. A number of the above specimens are very light (almost pure white) in color. All light colored ones are in M.V.Z. A few of the natural collored ones were given to the U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

J.R. Alcorn

Eutamias minimus

1/2 mi. W Dayton, 4400 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

July 4, 1938 As I was traveling along the road several of these chipmunks ran up the side of the hill & I was able to shoot only one. No 167 J.R.A.

Hansen Canyon, 8200 ft., 5 mi. W Paradise Valley, Humboldt Co., Nev.

Oct. 1, 1938 No 210 J.R.A. I was almost to the summit of the main divide and several of these animals were seen amoung the rocks.

Wilson Canyon, 7500 ft., Toquima range, Nye Co., Nevada.

Oct. 10 1938 No. 215 J.R.A. Several of these animals were seen in sagebrush along the bottom of the canyon.

Oct. 13 1938 No. 225 J.R.A. Was caught in a trap set under a large boulder and baited with one raisen.

J.R. Alcorn

Eutamias quadrivittatus inyoensis

Wilson Canyon, 7500 ft., Nye Co., Nevada. Toquima Range.

Oct. 10 1938. No. 213 ♂ this E. q. inyoensis was caught in the floor of the canyon. The trap was set under a large boulder and baited with a raisen

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1939.

Eutamias

Aug. 13. Baker creeks, 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada. Upon returning to a cabin (that is our camp location) after being gone all day a mouse trap set at the outside corner of the cabin contained one ♂ Eutamias (no. 343) No others were seen during our entire stay at the cabin in the immediate vicinity. About ½ mi. above the cabin I saw several of these animals and above treasury lake at 12,200 ft., several were seen. One at this point became very curious and as I sat on a rock in the open the animal came to the edge of a low tree and there spent considerable time looking me over. I sat as motionless as possible and the animal approached within ten feet and carefully looked me over. I moved and it ran to a tree and disappeared.

J. R. Alcorn

Sciurus douglasii

Aug. 30, 1936 — 1/4 mi. E Zephyr Cove, 6300 ft., Douglas Co., Nevada.
One (no 81a JRA) was shot today as it started to cross a small meadow. They are numerous in this section and are usually seen running up a tree.

1/2 mi. E Zephyr Cove, 6500 ft., Douglas Co., Nevada.
July, 4, 1938 — One (no 168a ♀ JRA) squirrel was caught in a trap that was baited with several raisons on the treaddle of a rat trap. These squirrels are numerous in this section. I saw seven in a one mile walk up the mountain.

2 mi. E Incline, 7700 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.
Aug. 28, 1938. — (No. 193a ♂ JRA.) was shot as it ran up a tree. I set traps near several holes along Incline Creek & caught one of these squirrels. I also caught 7 squirrels out of 25 traps set for flying squirrels along this stream in the heavy timber so they must be fairly common.

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Thomomys ?

Yellowstone River, 5 mi. W Forsyth, 2750 ft, Rosebud Co., Montana.

June 8, 1940.

In a grassey field near camp many Gopher mounds were seen. Traps were set and a few Gophers were taken. In setting the traps I noted that the lateral varied in length from about 1½ to 2 feet and ~~the~~ both the lateral and main burrow were large for the size of the Gopher. I could stick my arm down many of the burrows. Most of the Pocket Gophers taken were ♀'s and they apparently were lactating or had already weaned their young. The soil is heavy and without rocks. The mounds made by the Gophers are large, some 1½ to 2 feet accross.

J.R. Alcorn

Thomomys bottae

Pocket Gophers were caught and prepared as specimens but no information of extraordinary value was collected on the individual specimens. No's of specimens saved are as follows.
J.R.A. numbers 2-3-4-5-6-36-66-67-68-69-107-109-113-121-122-123-133-134-158-159-221-223-236-237

Alcorn 1936.

Thomomys battae canus

Feb. 20. 4 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada:

The pocket gophers in this area are quite numerous and many mounds may be seen in the fields. The soil is moist and there is not any frost in the ground which possibly is the cause for much activity at this time. On one 20 acre field of alfalfa I walked completely across it by stepping only on the mounds of earth thrown out by pocket gophers. Several were caught and the lice were crawling all over the animals. I left the dead gophers in the sun a few minutes and hundreds of these lice began to crawl about ~~on~~ on each animal.

August 19. I caught one female Gopher in a trap today & at entrance of burrow were 2 young gophers, apparently starved out of the nest and went in search of their mother. Both small gophers were approxamately the same size. Measurements of

Alcorn
1936
and
1937.

Thomomys bottae canus

Aug. 19. 1936 one of the jouveniles was as follows 111-29-18. This is the first time I have secured evidence ~~of~~ that indicated these animals produced young this late in the season.

March 7 1937. I caught the following gophers today within 10 miles of Fallon, Nevada.
♀ - 5 embryo 2/3 developed.
♀ - 6 embryo 1/3 developed.
♀ - Udder developed. Being suckled.
♀ - Uterus horns normal - no young.
♂ - Taken in ~~same~~ burrow with a female.

March 31 1937. I caught the following gophers today within 10 miles of Fallon, Nevada.
♀ - 6 embryo 1/2 developed.
♀ - Uterus horns enlarged.
♂ - Caught in burrow with a female.
♀ - Uterus horns enlarged to 5 m.m. diameter.
♀ - 7 embryo 3/4 developed.
♀ - 6 embryo 1/4 developed.
♀ - Enlarged, enflamed uterus horns.

ALCORN
1937

Thomomys bottae canus

APRIL 1 1937 4 to 8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada
I caught four female gophers; one had six embryo 1/4 developed, one female (male caught in same runway) had seven very small embryo, one female (male caught in same runway) ovary enlarged to 1/4 inch, one female being suckled - ovary normal.

APRIL 2 1937 Out of eight female gophers caught today; one had 8 embryo 2/3 developed; one had 5 embryo 2/3 developed; one had normal ovary; one had 7 embryo 1/6 developed; one had 7 embryo 2/3 developed; one had enlarged inflamed ovaries; one had enlarged ovaries & appearance of being suckled; one had enlarged ovaries & appearance of being suckled.

APRIL 20 1937 One female caught in gopher trap in alfalfa field measured total 8 14/16; tail 2 5/16; h. foot 1 2/16; Ear 4/16. This female had 8 embryo 1/2 developed.

JULY 20 1937 5 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada
Information collected on gophers indicated and explanations of same; Depth ⑤ means depth of tunnel where trap was set or amount of dirt from top of tunnel to top of ground (in inches). Total number of mounds ⑥ means total mounds that particular gopher made. Length of packed tunnel. means length of the filled tunnel or length of the tunnel that had been filled or the distance between the farthest mounds the gopher had made (" means inches; ' means feet)

① Total	② Tail	③ H. Foot	④ Sex	⑤ Depth	⑥ Total No of Mounds	⑦ No. Mounds less week	⑧ length of lateral	⑨ Length of Packed tunnel	⑩ Ovary (mm)	⑪ Outside Distance [illegible]
				8"	8	3	4"	2"		62'
10 4/16	3	1 5/16	♂	4"	5	1	70"	3"	♂	69'
				5"	4	2	19"	5"		61'

Alcorn
1937

Thomomys bottae canus

July 20 1937 — 5 mi S. Fallon, 4000 ft, Churchill County, Nevada

① Total	② Tail	③ H.Foot	④ Sex	⑤ Depth	⑥ Total No. of Mounds	⑦ Less week old No. Mounds	⑧ Length of Lateral	⑨ Length Packed Tunnel	⑩ Ovary	⑪ Outside Distance Mounds
8 3/16	2 7/16	1 4/16	♀	8"	3	1	13"	10"	Normal	24'
9 8/16	2 12/16	1 6/16	♂	4"	5	3	10"	10"	♂	21'
				6"	4	3	16"	4"		10'
				9"	27	2	42"	22"		81'
9	2 6/16	1 3/16	♀	6"	10	2	20"	20"	Normal	105'
8 2/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♂	6"	4	2	4"	4"	Immature	6'
7 8/16	2	1 2/16	♀	4"	2	2	2"	2"	Immature	4'
				7"	17	8	18"	17"		61'
9 8/16	3	1 6/16	♂	4"	6	2	4"	4"	♂	18'
9 2/16	2 10/16	1 4/16	♀	3 1/4"	13	4	11"	11"	Normal	60'
8 8/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	7"	5	4	30"	—	Normal	75'
				8"	10	8	21"	21"		69'
				4 1/2"	14	5	9"	—		76'

July 22 1937

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Sex	Depth	Total Mounds	Less week old No. Mounds	Length Lateral	Length Packed Tunnel	Ovary	Outside Distance Mounds	Night Caught
(Trap sprung 1st nite, moved.)				6"	6	1	25"	6"		42'	
8 10/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	8"	10	4	22"	13"	Normal	69'	1st
(Trap sprung 1st nite, moved.)				5"	6	6	32"	32"		39'	
8 3/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	♀	10"	15	3	61"	46"	Normal	90'	1st
11 6/16	3 4/16	1 6/16	♂	6"	1	1	7"	7"			1st
(Trap Not Reset) Trap Not thrown.				4"	6	3	19"	4"		45'	
8 10/16	2 11/16	1 5/16	♀	5"	3	3	4"	4"	Normal	10'	1st.
Trap not thrown and not Reset.				9"	10	2	41"	17"		30'	
8 10/16	2 12/16	1 3/16	♀	4"	3	3	30"	4"	Normal	20'	
Gophers made no appearence in 24 hours. Traps taken up and Not Reset.				4"	10	8	9"	9"		36'	
				5"	5	2	29"	7'		40'	
				9"	4	3	32"	20"		57'	
				3"	3	2	12"	—		51'	

Alcorn
1937

Thomomys bottae canus

July 26 1937 — 5 mi. S. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Date	Total	Tail	H Foot	Sex	Depth	Total Mounds	Less Week Old Mounds	Length of Lateral	Length Packed Tunnel	Ovary	Outside Distance Mounds	Nite caught
July 26 1937	Caught and eaten by cat				7"	7	2	16"	12"		72'	2nd
	8 6/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	13	1	15"	15"	Normal	39'	2nd
	Gopher made no appearance for 3 nights.				3"	5	1	108"	108"		30'	
	8 6/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♂	8"	4	1	14"	14"		42'	1st
	No appearance for 3 nights.				4"	7	2	45"	20"		36'	
	No appearance.				7"	1	1	25"	25"		1'	
	8 1/16	2 8/16	1 3/16	♀	4"	13	4	6"	4"	Normal	42'	2nd
	Gopher made no appearance for 3 nights.				5"	3	2	10"	6"		17'	
	8 6/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	7	2	9"	—	Normal	96'	2nd
	No appearance				10"	4	2	12"	12"		25'	
	9 6/16	3	1 5/16	♀	7"	5 ✓	1	14"	4"	Normal	23'	1st
	7 6/16	2 4/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	1	1	10"	4"	Immature	1'	1st
	9 2/16	2 15/16	1 5/16	♀	8"	15	1	9"	1"	Normal	30'	1st
	8	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	5	2	6"	-	Normal	25'	1st
	No appearance				4"	1	1	4"	4"		—	
	9 4/16	3	1 1/16	♀	5"	14	3	9"	9"	Normal	14'	1st
	No appearance				8"	5	5	8"	2"		27'	
	8 9/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	8	3	6"	—	Normal	30'	1st
July 27 1937	9 9/16	2 13/16	1 4/16	♀	9"	7	1	25"	4"	Normal	21	1st
	7 15/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	♀	7"	6	1	41"	20"	Normal	24	2nd
	8 2/16	3	1 4/16	♀	7"	10	4	34"	—	Normal	51	2nd
	7 2/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	♂	3"	3	3	25"	4"		5'	1st
	7 6/16	2 6/16	1 3/16	♀	2"	7	2	4"	—	Normal	20'	1st
	10	3	1 5/16	♂	7"	7	1	20"	—		20'	2nd
	8 4/16	2 11/16	1 4/16	♀	8"	6	2	27"	3"	Normal	25	1st
	No appearance				10"	4	1	17"	-		33"	

Alcorn
1937

Thomomys bottae canus

July 27 1937 — 5 mi S Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

Date	Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Depth	Total Mounds	Less week old Mounds	Length of Lateral	Length Packed Tunnel	Ovary	Outside Distance Mounds	Night Caught
July 27 1937	8 4/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	8	4	9"	9"	Normal	18'	1st
	Gopher made no appearance in three nights.				3"	13	11	71"	4"		100'	
	No apparance				4"	15	7	6"	-		108'	
July 28 1937	No appearance.				5"	4	3	52"	6"		12'	
	8 9/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	2"	11	4	2"		Normal	57'	1st
	No appearance				7"	4	2	30"	30"		27'	
	8 12/16	2 11/16	1 4/16	♀	8"	4	1	27"	19"	Normal	12'	1st
	8 11/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	♀	16"	3	1	38"	30"	Normal	21'	1st
	No appearance				6"	6	1	12"	12"		13'	
	Eaten by cat or Weasel				4"	5	4	46"			6'	1st
	No appearence				9"	1	1	12"	2"			
	8	2 8/16	1 3/16	♂	7"	14	1	19"	10"		87'	1st
	9 2/16	3	1 4/16	♀	12"	7	2	40"	7"	Normal	27'	1st
	8	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	8"	1	1	26"	26"	Normal	—	1st
Aug 4 1937	10	3 3/16	1 5/16	♂	4"	14	8	10"	10"		60'	1st
	9	3	1 4/16	♀	4"	7	7	3"	3"	Normal	12'	1st
	9 3/16	2 13/16	1 4/16	♀	2"	10	10	18"	18"	Normal	27'	2nd
	9	3	1 4/16	♀	6"	36	33	9"	4"	Normal	42'	1st
	10 6/16	3	1 4/16	♂	4"	13	13	16"	6"		73'	[illegible]
	No appearance				4"	4	2	10"	4"		18'	
	No appearance				2"	5	5	12"	12"		12'	
	No appearance				3"	11	9	10"	10"		9'	
	8 14/16	2 3/16	1 4/16	♀	4"	13	10	10"	10"	Normal	15'	1st
	No appearance				3"	7	5	13"	10"		18'	
	9 3/16	2 12/16	1 5/16	♀	7"	4	4	19"	19"	Normal	6'	1st
	9 8/16	3	1 5/16	♂	4"	3	3	6"	6"		15	1st

Alcorn
1937

Thomomys bottae canus

Aug 4 1937 — 5 mi S. Fallon, 4,000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Depth	Total Mounds	Less Week Old Mounds	Length of Latteral	Length Packed Tunnel	Ovary	Outside Distance Mounds	Night Caught
8 11/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	13"	3	2	20"	20"	Normal	26'	1st
8 10/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	6"	14	11	15"	15"	Normal	42'	5 Min.

Aug 5 ~~1937~~ — One female weasel caught in gopher trap measured 13 5/16 4 11/16 1 1/2 Ear 1/2.

1937 Dec. 1 — On Dec. 1, 1937 I made some experiments on poisoned bait for Pocket gophers. I took sweet potatoes and cut six baits 3 1/2 in. long and 1/2 in. square making an oblong piece of sweet potatoe. In making them so long and big I planned on having them too large for the gophers to carry and they would then have to eat them or cut them at the place the bait was put into the tunnel thus killing the gopher at that point. I placed three of these baits into a group of about Ten (10) mounds at four o'clock in the afternoon. The following afternoon I examined the three baits and found no trace of two of them and one was untouched. I started digging and after following the tunnel for some distance across an alfalfa field at a depth of about six or eight inches all the way. It came to a high piece of sandy soil. Digging descended to a depth of some 3 1/2 feet. In the tunnel a male gopher was found dead. Following the tunnel three feet farther a newly constructed nest was found made of cut pieces of dry grass. In this nest several small pieces of alfalfa roots were found and one piece of the sweet potatoe. What happened to the other piece of potatoe I do not know. However, this gopher had 3 1/2 inch piece of bait (covered with strychnine)

AkoRN
1937
1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Dec. 1
1937

5 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

some 30 feet into the nest. I have ran other experiments with other smaller lengths of bait and have found that the gophers usually prefer to take the bait to the nest. and apparently eat them there.

We are now using Sweet potatoes cut 2 inches long and ½ inch square, put them in a dishpan and sprinkle ¼ ounce of strychnine Alkaloid over one gallon of cut sweet potatoes and are getting very good results

Jan. 6
1938

4 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

I set gopher traps and found the fallowing information. Measurements were taken and ovaries examined. I caught 19 gophers in a three acre field of alfalfa.

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Sex	Total	Tail	H.Foot	Sex
10 6/16	2 15/16	1 5/16	♂	10	2 11/16	1 4/16	♂
10 5/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♂	10 1/16	2 11/16	1 4/16	♂
10 12/16	2 15/16	1 4/16	♂	10	2 15/16	1 5/16	♂
10 3/16	2 13/16	1 5/16	♂	10 4/16	3 3/16	1 6/16	♂
10 2/16	2 12/16	1 4/16					

Totat	Tail	H.Foot	Sex	Ovaries.
8 5/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	4 one-half developed embryo. Two each side
8 14/16	2 11/16	1 4/16	♀	Normal
8 14/16	2 13/16	1 3/16	♀	4 one-fifth develope embryo. Two each side.
9 8/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♀	Enlarged Red. 3/16 inch.
8 13/16	2 12/16	1 3/16	♀	Flabby. Appearance of being suckled
9 1/16	2 10/16	1 5/16	♀	Normal
9	2 9/16	1 4/16	♀	Slightly enlarged.
8 13/16	2 11/16	1 3/16	♀	Normal

Alcorn
1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Jan. 6 1938 — 4 mi. S Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Ovaries.
9	2 6/16	1 4/16	Slightly enlarged.
8 13/16	2 11/16	1 3/16	Normal
9 7/16	3 1/16	1 3/16	Reddish. Enlarged to 2/16 inch.
8 10/16	2 12/16	1 3/16	Normal

Jan 7 1938 — Sixteen (16) gophers caught on eight acres of alfalfa field.

Males

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Total	Tail	H.Foot
10	2 9/16	1 3/16	10 11/16	3 2/16	1 4/16
8 15/16	2 4/16	1 4/16	10	3 4/16	1 4/16
10 2/16	2 10/16	1 6/16	11 1/16	3 8/16	1 4/16
8 10/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	10 1/16	3 6/16	1 4/16

Females

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Ovary
8 12/16	2 2/16	1 3/16	Normal
8 3/16	2 4/16	1 2/16	Normal
7 7/16	2 7/16	1 4/16	Enlarged to 2/16 inch.
8 5/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	Two 1/4 developed embryo. Right side.
9	2 9/16	1 4/16	Normal
8	2 6/16	1 3/16	Normal
9 1/16	2 15/16	1 4/16	Four 1/5 developed embryo. Two each side.

One female discarded.

Jan. 9 1937 — Pocket Gophers caught on 25 acres of alfalfa field.

Males

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Total	Tail	H.Foot
10 6/16	2 12/16	1 5/16	9 12/16	3 3/16	1 4/16
10 4/16	3	1 4/16	10 11/16	3	1 2/16
10 2/16	2 14/16	1 3/16	9 12/16	2 9/16	1 3/16
9 9/16	2 3/16	1 2/16	10 12/16	2 14/16	1 3/16

J. R.
Alcorn
1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Jan. 9 1938 4 mi S Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

Female pocket gophers caught on 25 acres of alfalfa.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ovaries
9 6/16	2 11/16	1 3/16	Normal
9 4/16	3 4/16	1 5/16	Enlarged to 2/16 inch.
8 8/16	2 5/16	1 3/16	Normal
8 8/16	2 4/16	1 3/16	Normal
8 11/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	Enlarged to 2/16 inch.
8 14/16	2 14/16	1 5/16	Normal
8	2 8/16	1 3/16	Enlarged to 2/16 inch.

Jan. 10 1938 Twenty-five gophers caught on thirty acres of alfalfa field. Males:-

Total	Tail	H Foot	Total	Tail	H. Foot
9 9/16	2 8/16	1 3/16	10 6/16	3 2/16	1 5/16
9 12/16	3 1/16	1 4/16	10 2/16	3	1 5/16
10	2 14/16	1 5/16	10 7/16	3 4/16	1 4/16
9 15/16	2 15/16	1 5/16	10 9/16	3 3/16	1 5/16
9 14/16	2 13/16	1 3/16	10 10/16	3 4/16	1 5/16

Females.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ovaries:-
9 9/16	2 9/16	1 2/16	Enlarged to 2/16 inch in dia.
8 3/16	2 4/16	1 3/16	Normal
8 10/16	2 11/16	1 3/16	Normal
8 3/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	Normal
8 5/16	2 6/16	1 2/16	Enlarged to 3/16 in. dia. Red color.
9 3/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	Normal
9 5/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	Enlarged to 1/8 in. dia. Red color

J.R. ALCORN 1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 1 1938. 1 mi SE Fernley, Lyon County, Nevada

On Feb. 1, 1938 I caught 13 gophers on a 5 acre alfalfa field one mile south east of Fernley, Nevada. There were numerous mounds on this field and I believe I caught about 40% of all the gophers on this field.

Total	Tail	H.Foot	Sex	Ovaries
9 8/16	2 7/16	1 2/16	♂	
8 3/16	2 4/16	1 1/16	♂	
9 10/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♂	
8 4/16	2 6/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 14/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 4/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 6/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	♀	4 Embryo 4/10 developed.
8 7/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	♀	5 Embryo 7/10 developed.
8 15/16	2 9/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 9/16	2 9/16	1 1/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 4/16	2 7/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 1/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.
8	2 3/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.

Twenty per cent of the females taken were pregnant. The soil in this section of the Country (Fernley) is a coarse, rocky soil in most places. Small rocks are to be found in any of the soil. This differs considerably from the sandy and adobe soil of Fallon, Nevada district.

J.R. Alcorn 1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Jan 10 1938 — 4 mi S. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

Females (con'd)

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ovaries
9	2 4/16	1 4/16	Normal. Salt grass roots 1½ in. long found in both pockets.
9	2 11/16	1 4/16	Normal
9	3 3/16	1 2/16	Normal
9 6/16	2 11/16	1 3/16	Normal
8 10/16	2 12/16	1 3/16	Enlarged to 3/16 inch dia. Red color.
8 8/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	Enlarged to 2/16 inch dia. Red color.
8 14/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	Normal
9 3/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	Normal

Feb. 7 1938 — 4 mi E. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

During February, Pocket Gopher information that I collected near Fallon, Nevada in the Harmon District was as follows:

Date	Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Ovaries
	9 4/16	2 10/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
	9 3/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
	10 2/16	2 8/16	1 5/16	♀	No embryo found.
	9 2/16	2 13/16	1 3/16	♂	
	8 8/16	2 8/16	1 3/16	♀	No embryo found.
	9	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	Normal
	8 10/16	2 4/16	1 1/16	♀	No embryo found.
Feb. ~~Jan~~ 8 1938	10 6/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	♂	
	8 9/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	♀	Normal
	9 8/16	3	1 5/16	♀	No embryo found.
	9 5/16	2 10/16	1 3/16	♂	
	8 6/16	2 7/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.

J.R. ALCORN 1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 8, 1938 — 4 mi E Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Ovaries:
9 2/16	2 11/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found
8 14/16	2 2/16	1 3/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 13/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 9/16	2 8/16	1 3/16	♀	No embryo found.
Feb. 9, 1939: 10	3	1 4/16	♂	
9 14/16	2 14/16	1 5/16	♂	
9 14/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.

Above ninteen gophers were caught on a three acre field. It is important to note the scarcity of males found on this field. The females had no embryo in them, which indicates the males must be present in considerable numbers to produce a maximum of young. In other words if the males are continually after the females the weaker sex gives in.

Feb. 9, 1938 — On February 9, 1938, I ~~placed~~ two or three poisoned (Strychnine alkaloid) carrot baits 2 in. long by ½ in. in diameter ~~square~~ ~~into~~ within a gopher tunnel in ^each of several different places. On Feb. 10, 1938, I dug out this tunnel system ~~out and found the following~~: At no place did this tunnel go, to a depth of more than one and one-half (1½) feet ~~deep~~. The nest, made of dry cut pieces of grass, was found. ~~About~~ four or five pieces of alfalfa roots 1½ inches

J.R. Alcorn
1938

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Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 9 1938 — 4 mi E Fallon, 4,000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

long were found in the nest along with one piece of poisoned carrot. The end of the carrot ~~bait~~ had been eaten ~~away~~. The top of the nest was 1½ feet ~~under~~ below ground and ~~was~~ in a cavity ~~in the dirt~~ 10 inches in diameter. Two feet from the nest was a cavity five inches in diameter filled with gopher "droppings" ~~or stools~~, and seven pieces of alfalfa roots about ¼ by 1¼ inch long with all the bark eaten off. This rubbish or waste had been tightly packed into this cavity. Four feet from the nest, another cavity of the same size ~~was found~~ with 87 pieces of alfalfa roots ~~the same as in the cavity two feet from the nest~~. Five feet from the nest was another cavity with 40 pieces of alfalfa roots with bark peeled off. All ~~the~~ three ~~above~~ cavities were apparently garbage-rooms for the gopher and all were tightly packed with droppings ~~plus what~~ and the pieces of roots ~~were mentioned~~. Thirty feet from the nest a food storage chamber was found which contained 876 pieces of alfalfa roots. One hundred ~~100~~ feet from the nest, another food storage chamber ~~was found~~ containing 1561 pieces of alfalfa roots, and 115 feet from the nest a third storage chamber ~~was~~

J.R. ALCORN 1938

(15)

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 9 4 mi E. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

~~was found which~~ contained 336 pieces of dry hard ~~cut~~ pieces of alfalfa roots. Apparently this third chamber had been forgotten or else the gopher had cut more food than he could eat and it had dried out ~~on him~~. The third chamber was on a high knoll in dry ~~dirt~~ soil which ~~added~~ contributed to the shortness of time it took for these roots to dry out. I have noticed that when ~~I dig~~ these roots, wandering out and ~~get them into~~ held in the dry air they dry out in a day or so and get as hard as wood. A gopher usually stores these roots far enough under ground so that they keep moist ~~thus keeping them from drying out and getting hard~~. ~~As~~ The roots in the first and second mentioned, ~~in the third storage~~ cavity ~~these roots were dry and hard while those in the cavities~~ were in moist ground which kept them soft and edible for some time ~~so far as the gopher is concerned~~. There were one hundred fifteen (115) ~~yards or~~ 345 feet of tunnel~~ing~~ in this system ~~that was in this gopher's house~~. The male gopher, a good size one, was found dead about thirty (30) feet from the nest. This gopher and all the contents of the tunnel were photographed.

J.R. Alcorn 1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 10 1938 2 mi E. Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada.

Pocket gopher information collected near Fallon Nevada in the Harmon District.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Ovaries
9	2 14/16	1 5/16	♀	No embryo found.
9 1/16	2 6/16	1 3/16	♂	
10 1/16	2 5/16	1 1/16	♂	
9 4/16	2 14/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.
10 6/16	2 10/16	1 4/16	♂	
10 1/16	3	1 4/16	♂	
8 10/16	2 3/16	1 4/16	♀	4 Embryo found 1/2 developed. 1 embryo right side 3 embryo left side
8 14/16	2 9/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
10	2 10/16	1 4/16	♂	
9 1/16	2 12/16	1 3/16	♂	
9 3/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	3 embryo found 1/3 developed 2 embryo right side 1 embryo left side
9 3/16	2 12/16	1 5/16	♀	No embryo found.
10 7/16	2 3/16	1 5/16	♂	
10	3 2/16	1 4/16	♂	
9 3/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.

Above gophers were caught scattered over a 40 acre field. It is interesting to note the difference between these last two lists. 35% of the above females were pregnant while on the first list where the males were scarse 100% of the females were free from embryo. Yet the gophers were more concentrated than on the first list. These two fields were about 2 miles apart.

J. R. ALCORN
1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 18
1938

2 mi N J. R. Alcorn Ranch Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

On Feb. 18, 1938 a gopher was dug out in [illegible] the Soda Lake District 2 mi. North of the J. R. Alcorn ranch. Poison carrot had been placed in the tunnel several places on Feb. 17, 1938. The distance in feet measured between comparatively new-looking mounds ~~in feet~~, as follows, from end to end. 10, 20, 12, 12, 8, 17, 11, 11, 7, 10, 10, 18, 12, 4, 2, 8, 12, 2, 12, 9, 13, 4, 12, 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 10, 13, 17, 4, 5, 7, 7, 8, 6, 6, 12, 10, 9, 18, 9, 24, 11, 7, 11, 9, 8, 10, making a total distance of 477 feet.

The male gopher was found dead from eating the poison in the tunnel. There was no nest or storage chambers of any kind found in this tunnel system. Either he didn't have one or ~~them~~ else we missed them.

Above was in an alfalfa field and 45 crowns were found that were cut off (and thereby killed) about five inches below the surface of the ground. The depth of the tunnel varried twenty-four inches up to four inches in depth, however, eight inches is a fair average.

The normal gopher tunnel system at this time is 200 feet of tunnel; 15 mounds; one nest 10 inches in diameter, located ~~and~~ 1½ to ~~or~~ 2 feet underground; and one or more storage chambers.

J. R. Alcorn 1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 24 1938 13 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County Nevada

Pocket gophers were caught on a 100 acre tract on the Swingle Bench. Caught in traps in Alfalfa fields. 10 females and 14 males were caught in this sandy soil. I looked for embryo and if none were found I so stated. I also looked for milk in the teats and if I found any I so stated. Embryo are noted as left or right ovary or in other words the gophers right or left side.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	Ovaries
8 14/16	2 15/16	1 2/16	♀	No embryo found.
9 14/16	3	1 4/16	♂	
9 6/16	2 4/16	1 3/16	♀	milk in udder apparently had some young.
8 15/16	2 13/16	1 2/16	♀	4 embryo 7/10 developed. 2 right side 2 left side.
9 6/16	2 10/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
9	2 8/16	1 3/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 9/16	2 2/16	1 4/16	♂	
10	2 12/16	1 4/16	♂	
8 8/16	2 12/16	1 5/16	♂	
10 1/16	2 12/16	1 6/16	♂	
8 3/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 11/16	3 1/16	1 4/16	♂	
9 8/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo found.
8 5/16	2 4/16	1 4/16	♂	
8 14/16	2 14/16	1 3/16	♀	6 embryo 5/10 developed 3 each side.
10 5/16	2 14/16	1 5/16	♂	
9 10/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	♂	

J.R. Alcorn 1938

(19)

Thomomys bottae canus

Feb. 24 1938 13 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft. Churchill County, Nevada

Total	Tail	H Foot	Sex	Ovaries
10 1/16	2 13/16	1 4/16	♂	
9 8/16	3 1/16	1 4/16	♀	No embryo
8 1/16	2 1/16	1 2/16	♂	
10 5/16	2 9/16	1 6/16	♂	
10 10/16	3	1 6/16	♂	
8 8/16	2 7/16	1 2/16	♀	Milk in udder. Apparently had young.
10 3/16	2 10/16	1 4/16	♂	

Feb. 25 1938 Seventeen pocket gophers were caught in traps on Swingle Bench. Eight were males nine females. Females as follows:- Embryo 5/16 developed were found in two. One had 6 embryo One had 5 embryo. the other 7 contained no embryo.

March 1 1938 4 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada.

On March 1, 1938 a pocket gopher was dug out and turned loose in a clean field of alfalfa and in four weeks we dug this or rather tried to dig this gopher out. She had built a nest 41 inches under the ground. I turned her loose in the edge of an alfalfa field ~~and~~ with a small hill near by. In four weeks she had 194 feet of tunnel system. Her nest had 28 pieces of alfalfa roots in the nest. 37 alfalfa roots had been cut completely off from four to eight inches below the crown of the alfalfa plant. 2/3 of the tunnels were

J. R. Alcorn 1938

(20)

Thomomys bottae canus

March 1938 — 4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada. in the sand hill. The nest was also in the sand hill. We lost the hole and the gopher was not found. Later she threw up some earth ~~and a trap caught her~~. Above alfalfa was five years old.

March 21 1938 — Six gophers caught in traps in alfalfa field. Two males and four females as follows:- One had 6 embryo 3/10 developed; One had 11 embryo 3/10 developed 6 in right tube 5 in left; One had no embro. One had enlarged ovaries.

Mar. 23 1938 — 1 mi SW Pyramid Lake, Washoe County, Nevada.
In a small pasture with some alfalfa growing in it I caught Pocket Gophers as follows:- Three males; eight females.
One female Ovary normal tubes.
One female had enlarged ovary tubes
One female ovary normal.
One female enlarged ovary tubes.
One female milk in udder.
One female 4 embryo 5/10 developed 2 each side.
One female 6 embryo 6/10 developed 3 each side.
One female 9 embryo 3/10 developed 5 left side 4 right.

Mar. 24 1938 — Eight gophers caught in traps. Three were males. One female had normal ovary tubes. One female had enlarged ovary tubes. One female had 5 embryo 7/10 developed 3 right 2 left side. One female had milk in udder. One female had 5 embryo 7/10 developed 3 left side 2 right.

J.R. ALCORN 1938

Thomomys bottae canus

Mar. 25 1938. 1 mi NW Nixon, Washoe County, Nevada.

Pocket Gophers caught in alfalfa field on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. Eighteen (18) gophers were caught within ½ mile of the Truckee River over about 25 acres of land.

— Males —

Total	Tail	H Foot	Total	Tail	H. Foot
10 7/16	3 1/16	1 4/16	11 2/16	3 3/16	1 6/16
9 12/16	2 11/16	1 5/16	10	3 1/16	1 7/16
9 8/16	2 10/16	1 5/16	10 8/16	3 1/16	1 7/16
9 14/16	3 4/16	1 6/16	7 8/16	2 2/16	1 3/16 (Immature)

— Females —

Total	Tail	H Foot	Ovaries
8 4/16	2 5/16	1 2/16	Enlarged ovary tube.
8 12/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	5 embryo 3/10 develop. 3 left 2 right
9 1/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	Milk in udder (teats)
8 14/16	2 8/16	1 4/16	Enlarged ovary tube
9 1/16	2 9/16	1 3/16	4 embryo 3/10 develop. 2 each side.
9 2/16	2 7/16	1 6/16	5 embryo 3/10 develop. 2 left 3 right.
8 9/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	5 embryo 6/10 develop. 2 left 3 right.
8 3/16	2 6/16	1 4/16	Immature
8 8/16	2 14/16	1 4/16	5 embryo 8/10 develop. 2 left 3 right
8 15/16	2 12/16	1 4/16	Ovary tubes normal size.

July 26 1938 5 mi up Truckee River from Wadsworth Washoe Co. Nevada.

Total	Tail	H Foot	Sex
10 14/16	3	1 6/16	♂
7 10/16	2 8/16	1 6/16	♀
10	2 12/16	1 6/16	♂

J.R. ALCORN 1938 and 1939

Thomomys bottae canus

July 26 1938 — 5 mi. up Truckee River from Wadsworth, Washoe Co. Nev.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex
9 12/16	2 8/16	1 7/16	♂
10 3/16	3	1 8/16	♂
8 3/16	3	1 6/16	♀
8 7/16	2 11/16	1 7/16	♀
9 10/16	2 15/16	1 5/16	♂
10 4/16	3	1 7/16	♂
8 10/16	2 5/16	1 5/16	♀
9 7/16	2 11/16	1 5/16	♂
7 4/16	3 1/16	1 3/16	♀
8 15/16	2 15/16	1 4/16	♀

Mar. 23 1939 — 4 mi W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill County, Nevada

♀ tubes enlarged to 1/4 inch (reddish color)
♀ tubes " " 1/4 "
♀) " " " 1/6 "

Apr. 7 1939
♀ enlarged tubes
♀ " "
♀ " "
♀ " "
♀ " "

Thomomys townsendi

10 mi. W. Austin, Jct. Reese river & U.S. 50 Highway Lander Co., Nevada.

May 14 1939. No 285 J.L.A. In the grassy field and along the highway many gopher mounds were seen. I set 2 traps and caught one gopher.

J. R. Alcorn 1938

Perognathus parvus

Hansen Canyon, 6200 ft., Humboldt Co., Nevada.
5 miles west of Paradise Valley (town)

October, 1. On a gravel-ey knoll covered with sagebrush and amoung scattered large boulders I caught one (no. 207 JRA) of these pocket mice. I had trapped in this vicinity last year but caught none so I was rather surprised when I found this one in a trap that was baited with a raisen

Alcorn
1939.

Perognathus parvus

Aug. 10. Kingston Canyon, 7000 ft., Lander Co., Nevada.

In a stream about three feet wide a small rock stuck out of the water about four inches. On this rock I set one mouse traps and looking for the trap in the early morning I found it had washed down stream six or eight feet and in it (no. 329) was the Perognathus. Apparently in crossing the stream the rock was used to lessen the distance the animal would have to jump without getting wet. Dense vegetation lined both sides of the stream at this point. Mostly willows and birch trees.

Alcorn
1939.

Perognathus

Aug. 20. Troy Creek, 5400 ft., Nye Co., Nevada.

I caught one ♀ Perognathus (no 355) in a trap that was set in a rose bush thicket within ten feet of a small stream. A ♂ (no. 356) was caught about 50 feet from the ♀ in a trap which was set amoung some black sagebrush (Artemesia)

Alcorn 1939.

Dipodomys deserti deserti

Swingle Bench District, 10 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 24 3 ♀'s picked up after poisoning operations as follows.

3 ♀'s being suckled, enlarged mammae.

2 mi. NW Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 29 6 rats found after poisoning follows 5 ♂'s

1 ♀ being suckled, mammae enlarged.

Alcorn
1937
1938

Dipodomys merriami merriami.

8 mi. S. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

May 11 1937. One of these sand rats picked up on the desert after the distribution of strychnine coated rolled oats ♀ had 4 embrys ½ developed. Measurements in inches of adult as follows 9 4/16 - 5 8/16 - 1 7/16 - 4/16 crown. These Kangaroo rats are very numerous on the desert and especially around the borders of cultivated fields.

April 12. 1937. ♀ 3 embryo ½ developed. Measurements in inches as follows 9 - 5 1/16 - 1 6/16 - 6/16 crown.

8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 30, 1938 In the sagebrush near cultivated fields a few sand rats were picked up after poisoning & information as follows.

Measurements in inches

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ear (crown)	Sex	Embryos
8 9/16	4 14/16	1 8/16	7/16	♀	none
9 5/16	5 5/16	1 8/16	7/16	♀	none
9 6/16	5 9/16	1 9/16	7/16	♂	"
9 4/16	5 10/16	1 9/16	—	♂	"
7 1/16	3 14/16	1 7/16	6/16	♀	"
9 1/16	5 6/16	1 8/16	7/16	♀	"
9	5 3/16	1 8/16	7/16	♀	"
9 8/16	5 10/16	1 9/16	7/16	♂	"
9 2/16	5 5/16	1 8/16	6/16	♀	"
8 11/16	5 3/16	1 8/16	7/16	♀	"
8 2/16	4 13/16	1 9/16	6/16	♀	"

Continued on next page → (2)

Alcorn
1938

Dipodomys merriami merriami

8 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 30 Continued from page no. 1. Measurements in inches

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ear (crown)	Sex	Embryos
8 11/16	4 8/16	1 7/16	6/16	♀	None
8 15/16	5 1/16	1 8/16	7/16	♀	none
9 14/16	5 13/16	1 8/16	7/16	♂	none
9 3/16	5 8/16	1 9/16	7/16	♂	none

Many of the rats pouches were filled with the rolled oats which was used to poison them. I counted the kernels from the two outside pouches of one of these and found 29 kernels in the left pouch and 24 kernels in the right pouch a total of 53 kernels of strychnine coated rolled oats in the pouches of one Dipodomys merriami

This aroused my curiosity as to the effect of this much poison in the stomach of one coyote. The coyote tracks are numerous in favorable localities and in several places I followed these tracks across the sand and could plainly see where the coyotes were apparently picking up the dead kangaroo rats

Alcorn 1938 Dipodomys merriami merriami

and they must have eaten them for food. Will ~~these~~ this much poison kill a coyote? ~~and~~ On several occassions I noted where the coyotes or rather one Coyote had picked up three kangaroo rats for food. The rats when poisoned ~~sometimes~~ many times leave their tracks & tail marks ~~very~~ plainly on the sand and ~~one~~ is clearly able to see where they have died and where the coyotes ~~have~~ came along & taken them.

I took a pointer dog and gave (by force) it 50 kernels of this same poison rolled oats and in 15 minutes the animal was apparently not affected. In 20 minutes the animal acted as though it was drunk. In 29 minutes the animal was dead. This dogs stomach was empty to begin with and therefore the poison should have been more effective than if it was full or part full. If 50 kernels

Alcorn
1938

Dipodomys merriami merriami

will kill a pointer dog what effect will kangaroo rats, whose pouches hold fifty or more kernels, have on the coyotes in the vicinity? I am not sure it will kill the coyote because I was unable to locate a dead coyote but I did not trail any one coyote more than one fourth to one half mile. ~~and~~ I do believe where a coyote eats several rats with full pouches the effect is many times fatal.

5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

April 15 1938 Two rats picked up today after poisoning operations were as follows

♀ 3 embryo 9/10 developed.

♀ 3 embryo 8/10 developed.

6 mi. S W Fallon 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

May 6 1938 Yesterday a crew of men placed strychnine coated rolled oats for ground squirrels amoung the sagebrush near cultivated fields and killed a number of Kangaroo rats. I marked off an area 150 yards square and picked up all the

[illegible]

Alcorn 1938.

Dipodomys merriami merriami

6 mi. S. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

May 6 Kangaroo rats that were dead on the surface of the ground. Considerable Russian thistle was growing amaung the sagebrush in the area. Mostly all of the animals had their pouches filled with poisoned rolled oats that was distributed for ground squirrels. One male whose pouches were full of strychnine coated rolled oats was picked up and the kernels counted. A total of 31 kernels of rolled oats were counted from the two pouches of this male. On examination of the Uterus horns the tubes ~~were~~ of some females were greatly enlarged and flabby also reddish in color. This indicated that the ~~young~~ female had recently given birth to young and the tubes or uterus had not had sufficient time to contract to their normal size. All measurements were taken in inches and the animals were weighed on letter scales. Information collected

Alcorn
1938

Dipodomys merriami merriami

May 6, 6 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada. is as follows.

Total	Tail	H Foot	Ear (Crown)	Weight	Embryos found	Sex
8 8/16	4 15/16	1 8/16	6/16 Crown.	1 2/10 oz.	none	♀
8 4/16	4 6/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.	Uterus flabby	♀
8 10/16	5 14/16	1 7/16	7/16	1 5/10 oz.	" "	♀
8 8/16	5	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.	none	♀
9 3/16	5 4/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.	Uterus flabby	♀
8 13/16	4 4/16	1 7/16	5/16	1 5/10 oz.	4 Em. 4/16 inches in dia.	♀
9 5/16	5 4/16	1 8/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.	2 Em. 8/16 " " "	♀
8 4/16	4 11/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 oz.	none	♀
9 4/16	5 4/16	1 7/16	7/16	1 5/10 oz.	3 Em. 9/16 inches in dia.	♀
9	5	1 7/16	4/16	1 5/10 oz.	none	♀
8 10/16	4 12/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.	none	♀
8 8/16	4 7/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
9	5 2/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
8 12/16	5	1 7/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
8 8/16	5 4/16	1 8/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
8 12/16	5	1 8/16	6/16	1 2/10 oz.		♂
9 8/16	5 4/16	1 8/16	7/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
9 3/16	5 6/16	1 7/16	7/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
9 2/16	5 2/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 8/10 oz.		♂
8 6/16	4 13/16	1 7/16	7/16	1 3/10 oz.		♂
9 1/16	5 1/16	1 9/16	6/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
9 5/16	5 4/16	1 8/16	7/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂
9 2/16	5 6/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 3/10 oz.		♂
7 11/16	4 8/16	1 5/16	6/16	1 oz.		♂
9 3/16	5 3/16	1 7/16	6/16	1 3/10 oz.		♂
9 5/16	5 3/16	1 8/16	4/16	1 5/10 oz.		♂

15 more ♂'s were picked up but no data or measurements taken. 43 (♂'s and ♀'s) were picked up on this one 150 yard square.

Alcorn
1939.

Dipodomys merriami merriami.

Swingle Bench District, 10 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nev.

March 22 After government poisoning (squirrel) operations on desert lands adjacent to cultivated fields I picked up this species of rat and noted the following data.

5 ♀'s + 10 ♂'s were found over about a 40 acre tract. Females as follows

♀ 4 embryo 9/10 developed
♀ 3 embryo 8/10 developed
♀ 3 embryo 1/2 developed
♀ Enlarged uterus horns - no embryo.
♀ Normal - No embryo.

March 24 54 rats were picked up in same general locality and 30 were males (30) and 24 were females as follows.

2 ♀'s had enlarged uterus horns
2 ♀'s were being suckled + had flabby uterus horns.
2 ♀'s were being suckled - Udder contained fluid.
7 ♀'s had normal udder + uterus. No embryo.
2 ♀'s had 4 embryo each that were 9/10 developed.
3 ♀'s had 3 embryo each that were 5 m.m. long (dia.)
1 ♀ had 2 embryo 9/10 developed
1 ♀ had 3 embryo 8 m.m. long
2 ♀'s had 4 embryo each 3 m.m. long
1 ♀ had 2 embryo 6/10 developed
1 ♀ had 3 embryo 5/10 developed.

Alcorn 1939. *Dipodomys merriami merriami.*

2 mi. N W Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 29. Yesterday a crew of men poisoning ground squirrels on this sandy desert land close to cultivated fields killed many kangaroo rats and I picked up the following of this species on a 100 acre
Mar. 29. tract of land.

A total of 38 ♂'s and 26 ♀'s were found. All ♀'s were examined for embryos with following results.

8 ♀'s were being suckled. Indicating young recently born.
7 ♀'s had normal uterus horns + were not suckling young.
3 ♀'s had enlarged uterus horns indicating the ♀'s were ready for emplantation or it had taken place.
6 ♀'s had 3 embryos each
2 ♀'s had 4 embryos each

Mar. 30. 1½ mi. NW Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

After poisoning on desert land 10 rats pick up as follows 7 ♂'s 3 ♀'s. All three ♀'s were being suckled + their mammae contained fluid.

April 19. 1 mi. N Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

18 rats picked up in desert land (Poisoned) as follows 12 ♂'s 6 ♀'s.

3 ♀'s normal uterus horns, no embryos - no young.
2 ♀'s being suckled. Mammae contained fluid.
1 ♀ had 3 embryos ½ developed

Alcorn
1939

Dipodomys merriami merriami

1 mi. E Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

April 21 13 rats picked up in brush as (Poisoned) follows 5 ♂'s 8 ♀'s. ♀'s as follows
3 ♀'s were being suckled. Mammae well devell[oped]
3 ♀'s had normal uterus horns & no embryo
1 ♀ had 2 embryo 23 mm.
1 ♀ had 2 embryo 8 m.m.

100 yds. S W Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 23. Today I caught 10 rats in mouse traps set last night. 6 were ♀'s 4 were ♂'s. ♀'s uterus horns & fallopian tubes were all normal with no enlargement.

4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada

Aug. 29 3 of these rats caught on a sand hill on my ranch 2 ♀'s & 1 ♂
All ♀'s fallopian tubes, Uterus horns were normal with no enlargement.

Aug. 30. 150 yds. S W Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug 30. 46 of these rats were caught in 100 mouse traps set 15 feet apart. Traps were set in runways of this animal that lead from one burrow to another. Russian thistle was the predominent vegitation growing on this once cleared land. 28 were ♀'s 18 were ♂'s. All ♀'s uterus horns & fallopian tubes were normal size with no enlargement.

Alcorn
1939

Dipodomys merriami merriami

1 mi. NW Fernley, 4090 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada

Sept. 2 11 rats caught in sagebrush in this area out of 25 traps set 25 feet apart as follows. 5 were ♀'s 6 were ♂ All females uterus horns were normal in size with no enlargment.

Alcorn
1939

Dipodomys merriami

On pole line road NE Hazen + Soda Lake vicinity,
Churchill Co., Nevada. Dec. 26, 1939.

Dec. 26, 1939.

Where kangaroo rats of "all kinds" usually inhabit these areas no tracks are to be seen in the two or three inches of snow.

Dec. 27, 1939.

Although only 2 inches of snow on the level no tracks of kangaroo rats are to be seen.

Dec. 28, 1939.

Snow partially melted, only about 1 or 1½ inch on the level but I have not seen any rat tracks.

Dec. 29, 1939.

The snow is melted in scattered spots and a few kangaroo rat tracks are to be seen in these areas.

No further observations, but from above notes kangaroo rats "hole up" for several days after a snow storm.

Alcorn 1940

Dipodomys merriami merriami

1 mi. N W Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nev.

Feb. 23 Many rats were caught on an abandoned alfalfa field that was sandy and covered with many Russian thistle weeds. Examinations of them is as follows;
♀ — Normal uterus horns.
♀ — " " " .
♀ — slightly enlarged uterus horns
♂ — One male. Total of 4.
It was noted that, about the traps, many tail marks indicated rats approached the traps but did not touch the bait of "chewed" rolled oats.

6 mi. W Fallon, 4000', Churchill Co., Nevada.
Feb. 23, 1940
One "merriami" caught in trap as follows
♀ — 3 embryos x 7 mm. 1L. 2R.

Alcorn
1940

Dipodomys merriami merriami

1 mi. N W Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nev.
Feb. 24, 1940.
3 ♂'s and 1 ♀ total.
♀ with normal uterus horns.

Feb. 25, 1940.
1-♀ with normal uterus horns.

Alcorn
1939

Dipodomys microps levipes

1 mi. N Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
After poisoning operations 7 of these rats were picked up as follows
5 ♂'s. 2 ♀'s both being suckled. Mammae enlarged.

Alcorn
1938

Dipodomys ordii columbianus

8 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 30 1938

19 Kangaroo rats were picked up today after the distribution of strychnine coated rolled oats and four were Dipodomys ordii + the others were Dipodomys merriami. Both of these species inhabit the same general locality and often one my find dead ones of the two species, only a foot or two apart. On several occasions I have caught two rats in mouse traps set two feet apart and on examination one was merriami and one ordii.

The four Dipodomys ordii were as follows, in inches.

Total.	Tail.	H. Foot.	Ear (crown)	Sex
7 6/16	4 4/16	1 9/16	6/16	♂
9 4/16	5 4/16	1 9/16	7/16	♂
9 7/16	5 9/16	1 8/16	7/16	♂
9 3/16	5 4/16	1 8/16	7/16	♂

April 15, 1938

3 mi. W. Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada

This species picked up after poison operations in sagebrush + sand as follows

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Sex	
8 10/16	4 10/16	1 9/16	♀	4 Embryo 2/16 inch in dia.
7 7/16	4	1 7/16	♂	
8 4/16	4 10/16	1 8/16	♂	
8 9/16	4 8/16	1 8/16	♂	
9 4/16	5	1 8/16	♂	
8 12/16	4 14/16	1 9/16	♂	
8 14/16	4 14/16	1 9/16	♂	
—	—	—	♀	4 Embryo 5/10 developed.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Alcorn
1939.

Dipodomys ordii columbianus

Swingle Bench District, 4000 ft., 10 mi. W Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada.

This species of rat picked up after poisoning operations are as fallows.

March 22. 4 ♂'s 1 ♀ with 4 embryo's 1/2 developed.

March 24. 3 ♂'s 8 ♀'s as fallows
♀ 5 embryos 9/10 developed
♀ 4 embryos 5/10 developed
♀ 4 embryos 6/10 developed
5 ♀'s enlarged flabby uterus horns - mammae developed.

2 mi. NW Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 29. Rats picked up after poisoning operations
March 29. as fallows. 36 total 15 ♀'s and 21 ♂'s.
♀'s as fallows.
1 ♀ had 5 embryos
2 ♀'s had 3 embryos
3 ♀'s had 4 embryos
5 ♀'s had normal uterus horns - no embryo or young.
3 ♀'s had enlarged uterus horns -
1 ♀ Being suckled - mammae developed.

March 30 5 ♂'s 3 ♀'s as fallows
1 ♀ with 3 embryo
1 ♀ with 4 embryo
1 ♀ with normal uterus horns, no embryo.

Alcorn
1939.

Dipodomys ordii columbianus

1 mi. N Soda Lake, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

April 19 1939. 17 ♂'s with 25 ♀'s picked up as follows after poisoning operations.

2 ♀'s had 4 embryo 2/3 developed. (Each ♀ had 4)
2 ♀'s had 4 embryo 1/2 developed "
1 ♀ had 4 embryo 2/3 developed with 5th embryo dead in uterus
1 ♀ had 4 embryo 7 m.m. diameter (Each ♀ had 4)
4 ♀'s had 3 embryos 2/3 developed (Each ♀ had 3)
1 ♀ had 4 embryo 1/3 developed
2 ♀'s had 3 embryos each, 1/3 developed
0 ♀'s had enlarged uterus horns
8 ♀'s were being suckled, recently given birth to young.
4 ♀'s had normal mammae + uterus horns.

April 21 1939. 5 ♂'s and 3 ♀'s picked up today follows:
1 ♀ with normal mammae + uterus horns
2 ♀'s being suckled, enlarged mammae.

Alcorn
1940

Dipodomys ordii columbianus

1-mi. N W Soda Lake, 4000', Churchill Co., Nev.

Feb. 23. In traps set on abandoned field many Kangaroo rats were caught as follows.

♀ - 3 embryos × 2 m.m. 2L. 1R.
♀ - " " × 10 m.m. 2L. 1R.
♀ - " " × 11 m.m. 2L. 1R.
♀ - Being suckled
+ 2 ♂'s — Total of 6 animals.

Feb. 25. ♀ - 3 embryos × 15 mm 1L. 2R.
♀ - " " " " mm 1L. 2R.
♀ - " " × 21 mm 1L. 2.R.
♀ - 2 " × 4 mm 1L. 1R.
♀ - 3 " × 15 mm 1L. 2R.
♀ - 3 " × 11 mm 1L. 2R.
♀ - 4 " × 12 mm 1L. 3R.
♀ - 5 " × 13 mm 3L. 2R.
♀ - 4 " × 4 mm 2L. 2R.
♀ - 2 " × 3 mm 1L. 1R.
♀ - 5 " × 14 mm 2L. 3R.
♀ - 5 " × 16 mm 3L. 2R.
♀ - 4 " × 10 mm 2L. 2R.
2 ♀'s being suckled
3 ♀'s normal uterus horns
4 ♀'s enlarged " "
+ 15 ♂'s. Total of 37 rats.

Alcorn
1940.

Dipodomys ordii columbianus

1 mi. NW Soda Lake, Churchill Co., Nevada.
February 24, 1940.

Rats caught in traps baited with "chewed" rolled oats. Traps were all set on flat sandy soil where many Russian thistle weeds were. ~~growing~~.

Feb. 24. ♂'s 11 — (Eleven)
♀'s 7 — (Seven) as follows
♀ = 4 embryos x 5 m ~~m~~ 3L. 1R.
♀ = 4 " x 22 m-m 2L. 2R.
♀ = 2 " x 5 mm 1L. 1R.
♀ = 4 " x 12 mm 2L. 2R.
♀ = 3 " x 12 mm 1L. 2R.
♀ = 3 " x 12 mm 1L. 2R.
♀ = 3 " x 5 mm 1L. 2R.

J. R.
Alcorn
1939

Microdipodops megacephalus pallidus

3 mi. N W Soda Lake, 4000 ft, Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 29. 52 of these picked up over 25 acre tract as follows 27 ♂'s and 25 ♀'s as follows.

6 ♀'s had 4 embryo's each
6 ♀'s had 3 embryo's each
2 ♀'s had 2 embryo's each
4 ♀'s had enlarged uterus horns
7 ♀'s with normal (dormant) mammae & uterus horns.

No 260 JRA. is one of the above.

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Castor canadensis

Yellowstone River, 5 mi. W Forsyth, 2750 ft., Rosebud Co., Montana.

June 4, 1940.

I was standing on the bank of a small branch of the river when I looked downstream and saw a Beaver swimming toward me. I sat down and the animal approached to within 30 ft. of me then dove and re-appeared about 50 ft. upstream. It swam close to the bank and much of the time it was almost out of sight because of the overhanging willows. When about 150 ft. away I stood up and the animal gave a number of "splashes" which made a noise like someone throwing a 10 lb. rock into the water. This noise was apparently made by slapping the water with the tail.

June 5, 1940.

In this same general vicinity today I saw a number of cottonwood trees that had apparently been "fallen" by beavers. Some of these trees were 14 inches in diameter. As I walked up the river (N bank) I could see many beaver tracks in the mud and one beaver house was built in the edge of the water. I noted that both

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Castor canadensis

Yellowstone River, 5 mi. W Forsyth, 2750 ft., Rosebud Co., Montana

June 5, 1940

dead wood and green timber ~~had~~ been used in the making of this ~~nest~~ house. Much of the dead wood appeared to be driftwood that was ½ to 3 inches in diameter and some of it was 10 to 15 feet in length. Most of the green wood was willows that were 1 to 2 inches in diameter and about 10 feet long. Many willows are growing along the bank of the river and many of these have been cut by beaver about 6 to 10 inches above ground and the willows in turn have sprouted out and kept growing.

J.R. Alcorn

Reithrodontomys

4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nev.

Mar. 20 1936 No 10 ♂, no 11 ♀. These two mice were captured after ~~a~~ large tumbleweeds had been uprooted. During the past winter on a two acre patch of ground where the tumble weeds were large these mice occupied & built nests under the ~~ru~~ thistle. As the ~~ru~~ thistle was burnt our airdale dog captured and ate over 50 (count) within 30 minutes. The mice were thick & running every-where. We killed & burned many.

Mar. 23 1936. No 27 ♀ J.R.A. was caught on my ranch.

J.R. Alcorn

Peromyscus maniculatus

These mice were seen and collected in a number of places but due to their abundance, and having been so extensively studied and collected in the vicinities, I ~~did not~~ collected ~~but~~ few notes as to their habits. Numbers J.R.A. of the specimens collected are as follows with the localities they were collected in.

Nos. 17-20-21-22-28-58-73-83-85-87-88- 89-90-93-98-99-100-105-124-125-130-131-154-160-161-162-181-203-204-207-208-209-216-217.

Alcorn
1939.

Peromyscus maniculatus

Aug. 10. Kingston Canyon, 7000 ft., Lander Co., Nevada. I caught 2 ♀'s + 3 ♂'s of P. maniculatus last night and all were caught in traps set among dense vegetation along a small stream.

Aug. 13. Baker Creek, 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.
Three or ~~four~~ more of these mice were caught on the outside of the cabin but none were caught in the cabin. Sex of those caught as follows

Aug. 13	Peromyscus maniculatus	3 ♂'s	2 ♀'s
Aug. 15.	" "	1 ♂	2 ♀'s
	Total	4 ♂'s.	4 ♀'s.

Alcorn 1936.

Peromyscus truei

3 mi. SW Lahontan Dam, 4100 ft., Churchill Co., Nev.

March 28 1 ♂ & 1 ♀ big eared mouse was found in this location. Along the waters edge where much wood & small sticks had drifted from the Lahontan reservoir waters the wood rats had built large nest or houses by ~~pil~~ stacking these sticks up to heights of 2 to 3 feet and from 2 to 5 feet across. Expecting to find a wood rat I tore this pile of sticks down and out ran two Peromyscus truei and 2 Peromyscus maniculatus.

J. R. Alcorn

Neotoma cinerea

Bushey tailed wood rat.

5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Sept. 1936 ♂ No 92a J.R.A. Bushey tailed wood rat given to me by Bill Blake who caught it at his ranch house. He got it one night as it was in some virginia creeper bushes by his window about 4 feet up from the ground. This is the first bushey tailed rat I have heard of being low in the valley here. Vernon Mills says they are up the river and canal about 10 mi. W Fallon Nev. but I was unable to locate any.

1 mi. E Weeks, 4200 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada

January 25 1938 No's JRA 119a ~~and~~ 120a. Along the carson river above Lahontan Dam and from two to 4 miles down river from Old Fort Churchill these rats are common. Large Cottonwood trees are along the river with some having three or four main trunks that start at the ground or base of the tree thus having an ideal place for these rats to build a nest. The nest often starts at about four or five feet off the ground and continues on up between

J.R. Alcorn 1938

Neotoma cinerea

1 mi. E Weeks, 4200 ft., Carson River, Lyon Co., Nevada.

Jan. 25 the trunks for an additional 2 to four feet. The nest consists of sticks, ~~cacti~~ cactus, leaves or any other loose material that is available close to the tree. The nest, being up in the tree, is dry and when the river comes up and floods the ground it does not get wet. At a distance the nests look like Magpie nests. At first glance these rats look like squirrels as they run up into the tree when one disturbes their nest. They jump from limb to limb with ease and I believe much of their life is spent in the trees.

The water had been up around some of the trees with nests for several weeks making it difficult for the rats to reach dry land. They would have to swim from 30 to 100 feet to get from the tree to land. Greese wood (Sarcalbatus) sticks had been used to make part of the nest + I noted much of the bark had been eaten off these sticks

J.R. Alcorn 1938.

Neotoma cinerea

1 mi. E Weeks, Carson River, Lyon Co., Nevada

Jan. 25 A small nest 1½ feet in diameter was noted 20 feet above ~~the~~ one main nest. By probing into this nest (main nest) a rat ran up the tree into the small nest. Many droppings were noted as I ascended the tree. Droppings were in the main nest, the small nest and in the crevices of the tree. Apparently rats had occupied this tree for a long time from the amount of droppings.

I ran the rat all over the tree and never caught it because it was to clever to get where I could shake it out of the tree and the tree was to large to corner it.

In this same area a small clump of Buck (bull) Brush about 20 ft. wide + 40 ft long was growing. In this clump I noted a rats nest on the ground and built up around a (Sarcobatus) brush. Much of the bark from this greese wood brush had been eaten off.

J.R. Alcorn 1938

Neotoma cinerea

Jan. 25. 1 mi. E Weeks, Carson river, Lyon Co., Nevada.
By probing into the nest a wood rat ran out & up into the tops of the buck brush that was 10 to 15 feet high. I chased it about in this clump of brush for fifteen minutes but couldent catch it. With ease it jumped from limb to limb.
In this same locality a rats nest was probed into and up the tree went a bushey tailed & at about 25 feet ~~the~~ up the tree the rat ran into a woodpeckers hole. An attempt was made to smoke it out but it would not come out.

Hansen canyon, 6200 ft., 5 mi. W Paradise Valley Post Office, Humboldt Co., Nevada.

Oct. 1. Amoung many large boulders or rocks one bushy tailed wood rat was caught no. JRA. 211. The trap had (a rat trap) caught it just back of the head on the neck & yet it managed to carry or kick the trap down hill for 15 ft.

J.R. Alcorn

Microtus mordax

Wilson Creek, 7200 ft., Toquima Range, Nye Co., Nevada.

Oct. 13, 1938. No 220 ♂ - 222 ♂. These meadow mice had numerous runs along a marshy section of the stream. All runs were in the and under the dense dead grass.

Alcorn
1939.

Microtus

Aug. 10. Kingston Canyon, 7000 ft., Lander Co., Nevada.
Last night 32 traps were set along a small stream and this morning I caught 2♀'s & 3♂'s of Microtus. Runways of this animal were found under and among the grass growing along the ede of the stream.

Aug. 13. Baker Creek, 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.
Four or five of these meadow mice were captured in the grass that was growing along a stream. Their runways were noted at several different locations in the grass for one or two miles along the stream.

J.R. Alcorn 1939

Microtus montanus

In Community Pasture, 7mi. SE Fallon, Churchill Co., Nev.

Nov. 11 This afternoon I went down to the experimental plat of the community pasture where grasses & clover had been planted and not harvested or grazed. My father W. H. Alcorn said many meadow mice were in this location. We set 75 traps and within 1/2 hr. we had two mice. Many runs were noted in the Ledino Clover but in Meadow Fesue (a grass) were few runs, yet both were growing side by side. The Strawberry Clover was growing in a plat next to the Ledino Clover and both clover's contained approxamately an equal amount of runways. The Meadow Fesue, Ledino Clover & Strawberry Clover were all in long narrow strips (30 ft.) adjoining each other. The soil texture was about the same on each plat, & each had been irrigated the same day by the flooding method. Irrigation took place each week during summer months & less frequent during fall

J.R. Alcorn

1939.

Microtus montanus (2)

In Community Pasture, 7 mi. SE Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada.

Nov. 11. months. What appeared to be a skunk had been digging into the burrows & on two occassions I noted where the mice ~~mes~~ nest had been dug out by the predator. I took a shovel & dung into seven of the burrows and on three occassions a nest was found about 12 or 14 inches from the entrance of the burrow. The burrow usually devided and ~~cont-tinued~~ continued beyond the nest, each branch extending for approximately one to two feet. None of the burrows excavated reached beyond five feet. table of data from burrows in M.M. excavated is as fallows

Greatest Depth 300, 325, 350, 276, 410, 250, 310 mm.
Greatest extent M.M. 1400, 990, 1180, 870, 1150, 1135, 950.
Greatest No. of openings to burrow, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3.
No. of burrows with nests 3.
" " " without " 4.

J.R. Alcorn 1939

Microtus montanus

In Community Pasture, 7 mi. SE Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada.

Nov. 11. I noted on several occassions green leaves were found in the burrows & along several runways the clover leaves & tender shoots had been eaten off. On two occassions it was noted where the mice had eaten freely of Sour Dock roots. that were exposed from 1 to 3 inches below the surface by these mice burrowing activities.

Nov. 12. I picked up the 75 mouse traps this morning and caught
9 Microtus montanus
3 Reithrodontomys
I was surprised that I did not catch more meadow mice. The traps were baited with chewed Rolled Oats & traps placed across way of the runways. As mice were caught accross the end of the trap instead of pointing into the trap I gather that these mice have no special taste for the oats. I also noted where these mice had partly covered several traps with dirt by their tunneling activities but did not touch the bait.

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Microtus montanus

1/2 mi. S W Mt Shasta City, 3400 ft., Siskiyou Co., California.

May 7, 1940.

In the same location, where Sorex were taken, 10 Microtus were caught in traps set in a wet grassey N E facing meadow, in the last 24 hours. Several (2) were taken in the middle of the day, others (4) were taken in the evening (5) between 6:00 and 9:00 PM. 4 were caught between 9:00 PM last night and 5:00 AM this morning. Traps were placed in runways and baited with "chewed" rolled oats. These mice were caught as they were apparently attempting to eat the bait. A small stream of water runs in a southerly direction along the base of the short slope of this meadow.

J. R. Alcorn
1940.

Microtus

4 mi. W Fort Howe R.S., 4000 ft., Powder River Co., Montana

June 14, 1940.

When I first arrived in camp I noted signs = (Cut grass and a few runs) of Microtus along the small stream created by dripping spring where we are camped. For several nights I was unable to trap any of these animals near this location. Yesterday I noted many runs of some small mammal among the dry, E. sloping, grassy land about ~~100 y~~ 100 feet from the nearest water. Some large timbers (12X12) were loosely scattered about over a 50 foot square area. It was in near these timbers that most runs were seen. Droppings in the runs did not look fresh and I noted that grass was starting to grow in the runs in many places. These facts lead me to believe that the mice, for the most part, had abandoned the location or possibly some were killed by

J. K. Alcorn
1940

Microtus

4 mi. W Fort Howe R.S., 4000 ft., Powder River Co., Montana.

June 14 natural causes. I set 20 traps in these runs and this morning I found three Microtus in the traps. No's 1714, 1715, 1716. On my way back to camp I noted in another area several runs which were apparently in use and as indicated by droppings & cut grass many Microtus were using these runs. This was in the bottom of a E running small canyon and the grass was shadded most of the day by the growth of Conifer trees. It is ~~rather~~ a dry location and no water is within 150 yards of the runs. I am unable to explain why these mice apparently favor the dry grassey areas to the wet " " along the small stream. Traps which I set last night were baited with "chewed" rolled oats and set about 4 feet apart over an area of 40 feet square.

J.R. Alcorn
1940

Ondatra

Canvasback Gun Club, 5½ mi. N Stillwater, Churchill Co., Nev.

Oral interview L.R. Emerson to J.R. Alcorn.

Aug. 25. Mr. L.R. Emerson of Stillwater, Nev., has lived on the Canvasback Gun Club hunting grounds about 10 yrs and relative to Muskrats Mr. Emerson says,

If the rats are able to burrow into a bank and get above water level or high water, they do so, otherwise they build a house of dead tules and there make a nest. This house has from 2 to 5 openings all under water. The house ~~is~~ averages about 4 ft., above water line. House is about 5 feet in diameter at water line, depending of number of rats using the house. In winter often 15 to 30 rats use one house. The colder the weather the more rats to be found in one nest. The more rats to a house, the greater diameter at water line but house ~~is~~ stays about the same height.

J.K. Alcorn
1940

Ondatra

Gun Club, 5½ mi. N Stillwater, 3900 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 25 House may contain 2 or 3 nests, about 14 to 18 inches in diameter. These nests are lined on sides and bottom with finely shredded tules.

The first litter is seen active about the first of May. When feed is available adult ♀ may have 2 or 3 litters. Rats in this area live almost entirely on the roots of Cattail and tules. The lower 6 inches of the stalk is also eaten. The cat tail is preferred by them.

Fresh water mussels are also eaten in winter. No evidence of mussel eating is noted about feeding stations in the summer. All feeding is done away from the nest. Occassionally a half eaten carp is seen on feeding station. Matted down tules ~~consist~~ make up the feeding station. The rats often make these stations and these "platforms"

J.R. Alcorn
1940

Ondatra

Gun Club, 5½ mi. N Stillwater, Churchill Co., Nevada. 3900 ft.

Aug. 25 built on level of water are from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet. They average 6-8 inches. Big ones are in sheltered places and many rats use these large "platforms". In real cold winter the rats (about 75%) of them leave the sloughs and lakes and migrate up into the sloughs and drain ditches. Rats are most active just before and after sundown. Young found in nest average about 7 to nest. Has attempted to move nest from "blinds" ~~onto~~ ~~the~~ a safe place but rats always desert. Often dead rats are found in early summer. One ♀ found dead on ditch bank had 6 young in radius of 6 ft. of ♀. Young were about starved but were alive and had their eyes open. Young were size of field mouse. Live rats in traps are often attacked and partly eaten by marsh hawks.

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Ondatra

Gun Club, 5 1/2 mi. N Stillwater, 3900 ft. Churchill Co., Nevada.

Aug. 25 The muskrats are more numerous in the fresh water and they avoid staggnent water. He has seen "rats" 1/4 mile out away from nearest water. He averaged about ($1.00) one doller apeace for good prime rats that he trapped last winter.

This material was written down the moment it was told to me by Mr. Emerson

Alcorn
1940

Ondatra z. mergens

6 mi. N Stillwater, 3900 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
August 25, 1940

Today, in company with Vernon L. Mills, we were riding in a small motor boat and out in a lake we observed a muskrat. The nearest land was several hundred feet but tule's were growing "all around". I shot at the animal and wounded it but it "came to life" and escaped into the tules before we could get it. We observed the animal several times swimming from out in the lake into the tules before I shot. It was ~~not a~~ ~~cloudy~~ a clear day, with some wind. Observed animal at 3:30 PM.

J. R.
Alcorn
1938

Ondatra zibethica

5 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 11, 1938 Nos. JRA. ♀ 141a, ♀ 142a, ♂ 143a were all caught in a drain ditch in traps that were baited with apples. These muskrats are common all over the valley in drain ditches, small ponds and canals.

J. R. Alcorn 1939.

Ondatra zibethica

S. W. Corner Walker Lake, 20 mi. S Schurz, Mineral Co, Nev.

April 16. (No's J.R.A. ♀ 257, ♀ 258.) While going along the highway with Vernon Mills today we saw what appeared to be a grebe swimming low in the water. We were a considerable distance away but a shot from a 22 Rifle & the animal dove. We approached closer & could see the muskrat was not a bird so we shot it. Going farther to the south we stopped on some high cliffs & there below us was another muskrat swimming along in the water next to the cliffs. I crawled down near the water & as the muskrat started to swim by me I shot it with the 410 pistol. There is not any plants of any kind growing in or near the water so I dont see what these rats live on unless it is algae

J. R.
Alcorn

Mus musculus

4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Feb. 20 1936 ♂ No. 9 J.R.A. This house mouse was found dead in weeds after poisoning with rolled oats on J.R. Alcorn ranch.

3 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

April 12 1938 ♀ No. 165a J.R.A. This house mouse was found dead after poisoning with rolled oats in field. These mice are common in sheltered places in Fields, Barns + Houses.

Alcorn
1939

Mus musculus

①

2½ mi. W. Hazen, Truckee Canal, Lyon Co., Nevada.

Nov. 12. In the weeds along the truckee canal many runs may be seen & in these runs the House mouse was caught. The grass is nice & green on southern exposure and it has grown up 4 to 6 inches because the exposure & the water help to keep the grass from freezing in these cold nights. On two occessions these mice were caught in traps that were set 6 to 10 inches from where *Reithrodontomys* were caught and apparently these 2 species of mice were living in the same habitat and both thriving nicely.

Alcorn
1939

Mus musculus

Schurz Indian Walker River Dam, 4300 ft., Mineral Co., Nev.

Nov. 14. Along the waters edge in grass & toolees, Cat tails many runs were seen along under the weeds. These mice were caught alongside Reithrodontomys and both species were numerous and apparently living and thriving in the same habitat.

J. R. Alcorn
1940

Odocoileus hemionus

Yellowstone River, 5 mi. W Forsyth, 2750 ft., Rosebud Co., Montana.

June 2, 1940.

A small deer (mule tail ?) was seen this afternoon. We were all in camp when the animal was seen to come within 40 yards of camp. It was not wild and we watched it for several minutes before it dissappeared into the timber up the river. Its tail & rump were white & tail had a black tip. It apparently was a mule tail deer. Several ranchers in this vicinity have told me that a few deer inhabited the river bottom in this section.

J. R. Alcorn

Erethizon epixanthom

Truckee River, 4100 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Feb. 20, 1938 No 138a JRA. Wt. 8 lbs. This porcupine ♂ was caught in a trap set in a willow thicket and baited with one magpie.

Carson River, 4300 ft., Lyon Co., Nevada.

Feb. 27, 1938 No. 139a ♀ Wt. 9 lbs. This porcupine was shot ~~from~~ out of the top of a large cottonwood tree at 2:00 P.M.

Wilson Cr., 7500 ft., Nye Co., Nevada - Toquima range.

Oct. 10, 1938. No 218 ♂ (skull only) Weight 28 lbs. was caught in a trap set for a coyote

Wilson Cr., 7200 ft., Toquima range, Nye Co., Nevada.

Oct. 13 1938. No 225 ♂ was caught in a trap set along the stream.

Camel Cr., 4700 ft., Lander Co., Nevada.

Oct. 15 1938. No 226 15 lbs. - No 227 8 lbs. JRA. These two porcupines were found (one dead) in the road just above (west) the ranch.

West Walker river, Wilson Canyon, 4900 ft., Lyon Co., Nev.

March 5 1939. No 242 JRA. was caught in a trap set for Raccoon. These Porcupines are numerous along the river in this section where the make their homes in the rocks.

J.R.
Alc[redacted]n
1940

Lepus californicus

W slope Granite Range, 6000 ft., 13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, Washoe Co., Nevada. Aug. 30, 1940

In this location, the edge of a valley, where a few antelope cattle and horses water at a small spring, I was leaning against the bank of the wash. Being in the shade of the bank and making no movement I was apparently not noticed by a Jackrabbit that appeared on the opposite bank of the wash not more than 50 feet from me. This Jackrabbit "zig zagged" down the 10 ~~ft.~~ foot slope of the wash by short gentle hops, and it appeared to be in no hurry. When it approached the edge of the water it stretched its neck out, apparently as far into the spring as possible, and drank for a minute or so, then it turned and with great speed ran up onto the bank where it stopped and looked about then leisurely hopped out into the sagebrush. I do not believe this Jackrabbit was aware of my presence. It was 7:05 AM by my watch.

J. R. Alcorn

1937

Lepus californicus

5 mi. W 1 mi. N Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

~~Dec. 1.~~ Nov. 18. (no. 112a J.R.A.) In the Soda Lake district a few Jack rabbits were seen and this one was shot as it ran through the sagebrush.

J.R. Alcorn 1938

Lepus californicus

10 to 12 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Feb. 14. Along the Carson river today I shot 4 Jack rabbits as follows. In inches

Total	Tail	H Foot	Ear C.	Weight	Sex
19 8/16	2 14/16	4 12/16	5 10/16	4 lbs.	♂
21 2/16	2 14/16	4 13/16	6	4 lbs.	♂
20 8/16	2 14/16	4 14/16	5 15/16	4½ lbs.	♂
20 4/16	3 1/16	4 14/16	5 7/16	3½ lbs.	♂

Feb. 15. Jack rabbits poisoned along the Carson river in sagebrush & alfalfa field as follows

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ear (C.)	Weight	Sex	
20 8/16	2 2/16	4 14/16	6 3/16	4½ lbs.	♀	mammae developed
20 13/16	2 10/16	4 14/16	5 8/16	4	♀	(1 em. 9/10 developed)
22	2 14/16	4 12/16	5 14/16	3	♂	
20 10/16	2 6/16	4 15/16	5 14/16	3¾	♀	mammae developed
21 11/16	2 13/16	5	6 6/16	5	♀	5 em. 2L.3R. 2/10 dev.
21 1/16	2 9/16	4 13/16	6 3/16	4½	♀	mammae developed
21	2 12/16	4 11/16	6	3	♂	
21 13/16	2 13/16	4 11/16	6	3¼	♂	
18 8/16	1 3/16	4 11/16	6 8/16	3	♂	
20 14/16	2 7/16	4 9/16	6 6/16	3¼	♀	mammae developed
21 4/16	2 9/16	4 11/16	6	4¼	♀	" "
20	2 10/16	4 8/16	6 3/16	4¼	♀	" "
19 8/16	2 14/16	4 9/16	6 3/16	3¾	♂	
20 3/16	3 2/16	4 13/16	6	3	♂	
20	2 12/16	4 11/16	6 2/16	4	♀	(1 em. 9/10 developed)
20	2 8/16	4 8/16	5 12/16	3¼	♂	

table continued on next page

J. R. Alcorn 1938

Lepus californicus

10 to 12 mi W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Continued from page (1)

Feb. 15.

Total	Tail	H. Foot	Ear	Weight	Sex	
20 4/16	2 10/16	4 10/16	6	4 lbs.	♀	1 em. 9/10 dev.
21 8/16	3	4 13/16	5 14/16	3 1/2	♂	
20 8/16	2 11/16	4 12/16	6	4 1/4	♀	1 em. 4/10 dev.

In this table (em. = embryo.)
(dev. = developed) Mammae developed = Teats well developed with milk in them and no embryo found. This indicates young to be already born.
It is interesting to note that 8 were ♂'s
6 ♀'s had milk in teats with uterus & uterine horns large & flabby (empty)
5 ♀ had embryos.

Mar. 7. One Jack rabbit shot as follows
Total 22 1/2 inches, Tail 3 9/16 - H Foot 5 Ear c. 6 4/16 ♀
weight 6 lbs., 5 embryo 1 inch in diameter.

Mar. 18 4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.
One Jack rabbit shot as follows
♀ 4 embryo 5/10 developed (3 L. 1 R.)

April 7 Today I ran across 7 small Jack rabbits cuddled up in a one foot clearing amoung some weeds. The female ran from the weeds and drew my attention to these about 3 day old babies.

J. R. Alcorn 1938 + 1939 (3)

Lepus californicus

1938 — 3 to 5 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft, Churchill Co., Nevada.

May 6 Two Jack rabbit shot today as follows

♀ 4 embryo 1 inch in diameter

♀ 4 embryo 8/10 developed.

Jack rabbits shot along road by my ranch house as follows

Mar. 22 1939.	♀	3 embryo 8/10 developed
"	♀	2 embryo 7/10 developed
Mar. 26	♀	5 embryo 9/10 developed
Mar. 29	♀	5 " 9/10 "
April 4	♀	Mammae developed - Being suckled - No embryo.
"	♀	" " - " " - " "
April, 12.	♀	5 embryo 25 m.m. long
Apr. 15.	♀	7 embryo " " " "
Apr. 21	♀	5 " 9/10 developed.

J. R. Alcorn 1938.

Sylvilagus nuttallii

4 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

Apr. 7. One Cottontail rabbit found dead after poisoning had 6 embryo ½ inch in diameter

Apr. 8. One ♀ Cottontail found dead after poisoning was 15 5/16 inches long and uterus horns had 5 embryo 1 inch in diameter.

Apr. 15. One ♀ Cottontail found dead after poisoning had 6 embryo ½ inch in diameter

J.R. Alcorn
1940

Antilocapra

W Slope Granite Range, 6000 ft., 13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, Washoe Co., Nevada. August 30, 1940

This morning I got up early, circled the floor of the valley looking for Antelope and as I was returning ~~fr~~ to the small spring I saw what appeared to be Antelope coming down the gentle WNW sloping hill. I jumped into a deep wash and was making my way up hill when I met my father who had just been over on the ridge to the N. We looked about for the Antelope and saw them, to my surprise, below us. There was five in this one bunch and the sun was shining on them as they stood broad side. We slipped back into the wash and ran down hill to within 350 yds. of the animals and they were still standing broad side in the same place. My automobile was near the spring and these antelope were apparently standing in this place looking at the car. They stood out conspicuously from where we were. To see us they had to look ~~direct~~ly toward the sun.

J.R. Alcorn

Antilocapra

13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, Washoe Co., 6000 ft., Nevada.

Aug. 30. We were unable to approach closer so a quick examination showed One buck (♂) Two large ♀ and two half grown lambs. Shooting several times, a leg was broken on one ♀. They ran over the hill and my father trailed as I scouted around. On passing over the crest of a large hill we came upon the whole herd. The crippled animal from 150 to 200 yds. was plainly visible and a shot or two fell the animal as it ran through the brush. The udder of this animal contained milk. We easily milked out several squirts. She weighed 105½ pounds. Most of the vegitation is Artimesia (sagebrush). There is a scattering of bitter brush and judging from tracks these animals appear to be feeding on this plant. It was remarkable how this animal went up and over the mtn. with one hind leg broken. It could have easily gone down hill but chose to go up with the rest of the herd. We carried the animal to the car and left, 10:00 AM, for home. Traveling accross the small

J. R. Alcorn

Antilocapra

13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, 6000 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 30 valley (2 mi.) we reached the west side where three Antelope were seen to run accross the road. One was a buck, one a large female and one, one half grown lamb. There was a spring within 200 yds. where we first saw these animals with Artemesia (black sage), and Bitter brush to main vegitation growing in the immediat section. No trees are within several miles from here. Wild horses and many Cattle are in this section. Three mustangs, three gentle horses and over 50 "white face" cattle were seen by us around this small valley, in this mornings, ~~walk~~ and last night activities. Coyotes were heard howling much of last night and several "poor will" birds were heard calling.

J.R. Alcorn 1940

Antilocapra americana

Wslope Granite Range, 6000 ft., 13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, Washoe Co., Nevada. Aug. 30, 1940

About 8:30 AM my father noted an antelope about 1 mi. to the NW of a small hill where we were standing. A small short spring ran for about 100 yards below the hill. The antelope was first noted walking toward the spring. As the animal approached from the floor of the sagebrush covered valley it was noted that it did not come in a straight course, instead it zig-zagged back and fourth, stopping every 100 to 200 yards to look about. We "hid behind" a large lava rock and I do not think the animal was aware of our presence. It walked up the the lower end of the water where filled cow tracks afforded it drinking water. Before drinking it looked about for some time as it stood motionless, then it drank ~~at the~~ for several seconds then raised his head and looked about then walked

J.R. Alcorn 1940 — *Antilocapra americana*

13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, 6000 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 30 about 15 to 20 feet up the stream and there drank for several minutes and then turning it started walking out into the valley from where it came. I took my white handkerchief and placing it on my gun barrel, waved it frantically attempting to "get the animals attention" as it started walking from the spring. It apparently did not see the handkerchief so I issued a very short whistle. The ♂ antelope immediately stopped, turned broad side and looked for several minutes at the white handkerchief that was "hoisted" from 1½ to 2 feet above the rock. I then started moving the handkerchief from side to side (radius of 6 inches) but after ~~so~~ looking at it for several seconds it started walking toward the valley again. Another short whistle and the ♂ antelope again stopped and looked at the handkerchief for several

J.R. Alcorn 1940

(3)

Antilocapra americana

13 mi. N and 6 mi. W Deephole, 6000 ft., Washoe Co., Nevada.

Aug. 30 minutes then started walking ~~in~~ out into the valley. ~~again.~~ After another attempt to attract the antelope closer by "the handkerchief method" I sat up high enough so that my head and shoulders protruded above the rock and issued a short whistle. The antelope stopped took a good look at me then walked several feet and broke into a trot then into a high rate of speed as I sat on the rock. After running for 1/4 mile it stopped to look about again and then dissappeared into the valley. We were not over 100 yds. from the animal while it was drinking and we were located on a small hill (about (20 ft high) that was to the east of the place where the antelope was drinking. His horns were visible but it was not a large ♂.

J.R. Alcorn 1939.

<u>Antilocorpa americana</u>

~~Americana antilocarpa~~

5 mi. S. Nyala, 4600 ft., Nye Co., Nevada.

Aug. 22. Two ♀ antelope ran across the road at this point. The desert is very flat with low brush and one is able to see an animal of this size for many hundreds of yards. I shot one of these Antelope and Wm. Longhurst prepared it as a specimen. We took the following information Weight 105 lbs. ♀ 1270-80-440-155; Stomach contents chewed beyond field recognition except four or five parts of Cottonwood tree leaves were distinguishable.

Correction = leaves of some tree, probably Cottonwood, as these trees were growing along Big Creek and in other places where water is available and probably these green leaves were found and eaten when the animal went for water.

Above animal is original number 480 Wm. Longhurst. Museum of Vert. Zool. Number 88135 Skull + Skin and Skeleton. This ♀ apparently did not bear young this year.

J.R.
Alcorn
1939.

Ovis

Aug. 13. Baker Cr., 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.

Wm Longhurst and I arrived at this location (via horses) today and set up a camp in an old prospectors Cabin. Ralph Kauffman of Baker, Nev. and several of his associates say ~~Mt sheep~~ Mt. Sheep are in this vicinity and Ralph K. says he shot at one near here this spring. He said it was to far away to tell whither it had horns. These people give one the impression that a person should be able to kill a Mt. Sheep with little difficulty and they know where the sheep range but were unable to go with us to hunt for them.

I am inclined to dis believe they know much about it and doubt if Kauffman ever shot at a Mt. Sheep. I think they are sorta spreading it. Oh.

Mr. Don Taylor (an old Lion Hunter) told me he had hunted Mt. Lion in this vicinity for several years and has been above

Ovis

Baker Creek, 11,100 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.

Aug. 13. timber line on many occassions but he also doubts if Kauffman saw any Mt. Sheep. Mr Taylor said he had not seen a sheep in this vicinity since 1917. which is about 22 years ago. Dan Taylor lives near Baker, Nev. & has known Kauffman for some time.

Aug. 17. Wm Longhurst and I have hunted over a large part of the territory around Treasury lake and we have hunted south from Wheeler Peaks for 6 or 8 miles. We followed the main divide of the Snake range as we hunted south. No sign of Mt. Sheep was seen. We hunted north of Wheeler Peaks, for about 2 to 4 miles as well as up on Wheeler Mt. itself. I picked up one Mt. Sheep (Ram) skull about 8 mi. S. Wheeler peaks, and one Mt. Sheep (Ewe) skull 1 or 2 mi. S. Wheeler peaks and one Mt Sheep (Ram) skull (mostly horns) on the NW slope of Wheeler Peaks. Yesterday Mr. Briggs the forest supervisor for Eastern Nevada.

J.R.
Alcorn
1939.

Ovis.

Aug 17 1939. Cleve Cr., 8000ft., White Pine Co., Nevada - said the forest service did not believe any sheep to be in the Mt. Wheeler region. He did say there possibly may ~~have~~ be some in the Shell Creek range and to see Mr. Alex Kolcheck who lived ~~in that range~~ at the base of the range. We contacted

Aug. 18. 1939. Mr. Kolcheck who said he took Major Goldman who represented some museum into the Shell Cr. range & Major Goldman & party saw about 20 or more head but were unable to kill any although at reasonably close range. ~~We hunted~~ This was years ago, he said, and although he had not been into the back country for some years he thought there was a possibility that Mt. Sheep may still be in the area. From his cabin on Cleve Creek he pointed out the country we should go to. So we walked into an isolated spring where we found about a dozen domestic sheep (Rams) but no sign of wild Mt. Sheep.

J.R. Alcorn 1939.

Ovis

Troy Cr., 5400 ft., Nye Co., Nevada.

Aug. 21 We came to this area on the suggestion of a Mr. Calloway who lives near Nyala. Mr. Calloway had a Mt. Sheep head mounted in his house that he killed about 2 to 4 miles East of his ranch during the past five years. This mounted head was very dark in color except the nose which was much lighter. The horns were massive. It looked to me like typical Ovis canadensis and not like Ovis ~~nelsoni~~ from the south. At Nyala in one ranch house we saw one Mt. Sheep mounted that had been killed in the vicinity and it was pale in color & looked like Ovis nelsoni from the south. Nyala & Calloway ranch are not more than 20 miles apart. We hunted the Troy Creek vicinity up to the headwaters then on up to the main divide but no Mt. Sheep or signs were seen. ~~From~~ We did not stay long enough to hunt it out.

J R Alcorn

Species accounts 1936 - 1940
Reptiles

J. R. Alcorn

Coluber (Masticopis) flagellum (frenatum?)

2 mi. S W Fallon, 4000 ft, Churchill Co., Nevada

May 24, 1938 ~~Yellow~~ Red racers captured & measured as follows
1 was 34½ inches long
" " 50 " " and had eaten on Sceloporus. The lizard was partly digested but it was 9 inches long.
1 was 49¼ inches long.

J.R.
Alcorn

Crotalus

April 12
1936

10 mi. W Fallon, 4050 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

At this point (Steam Shovel Cut) the canal banks are high with many cracks & crevices in the adobe soil. Rattlesnakes come here to hole up for the winter and before leaving in the spring to go onto the desert they stay about with parts of their body exposed to the light & seen. Perhaps they do this to become accustomed to the light after their period of hibernation. I counted thirty of them but did not kill or collect any.

October
1936.

On Lincoln Highway, 35 mi. E Fallon, Churchill Co., Nev.

I killed two rattlesnakes, about sundown, that were along the side of the road. I took them to the home of Robt. Guire, my father in law, & we fried them and ate them. They were good in flavor with very white meat. Taste similar to bull frog leggs but I dont care to eat any more for some years to come.

Alcorn
1939.

Crotalus

Aug. 10. Birch creek ranch, 5955 ft., Big Smokey Valley, Lander Co., Nevada.

This snake was found crawling across the road ~~but~~ which runs alongside an alfalfa field. As I approached, it rattled and apparently was in a fighting mood. Any object poked at it was struck immediately.

J.R. Alcorn 1938 and 1939

Pituophis

2 mi. SW Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

May 24, 1938 Six Gopher Snakes captured today were measured for length and turned loose. Data as follows.

One was 60 inches long.
" " 44½ " ".
" " 61½ " ".
" " 67 " ".
" " 63½ " ".
" " 66 " ".

6 mi. W Fallon, 4000 ft., Churchill Co., Nevada.

March 24 1939 Gopher snakes captured, measured, and turned loose. Data as follows.

Mar. 24.	1 snake was 1310 m.m. long.
"	" " " 1000 " " ".
April 17.	" " " 1720 " " ".
Apr. 18.	" " " 1620 " " ".
"	" " " 1690 " " ".
Apr. 21.	" " " 1780 " " ".
"	" " " 1550 " " ".
"	" " " 1490 " " ".

Alcorn
1939

Sceloporus

Baker Creek, 6600 ft., White Pine Co., Nevada.

Aug. 11. I shot a number of Sceloporus at this point. Several were noted in early morning sunning themselves by crawling up on the sunny side of large boulders. Others were noted on the ground amoung the brush.

J.R. Alcorn 1940

Thamnophis

Alcorn Ranch, 4 mi. W Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada

Aug. 28, 1940

As I walked along the drain ditch this morning I heard a distressing noise. At first I thought something at a distance was making the noise, but looking down near the waters edge I saw a ~~leopard~~ frog that was being swallowed by a water snake. The frogs posterior end was in the garter snakes mouth ~~and~~ with the frog half eaten it was (the frog) uttering a pitiful sound (possibly for help) with its mouth ~~that~~ was sticking out of the snakes mouth.